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ACCIDENCE
OF
HEBREW GRAMMAR
—
COFFEY



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J. H. Wagner.



ACCIDENCE OF
HEBREW GRAMMAR

WITH EXERCISES

BY

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PREFACE

THE chief difficulties that face one entering on the study of Hebrew arise from the number and instability of the masoretic points and the changes incident to the weak, quiescent and guttural letters. The aim to lessen these difficulties will explain most of the departures in the following pages from what might otherwise seem a more logical method of treatment. The plan therefore has been to insist mainly on the verbs and to explain the elements only as they are needed for immediate use in the paradigms, introducing other portions of the accidence at the point where they seemed to fit in best or were required for the exercises or where it was desired to dwell for a longer time on the verb that is being studied.

The whole question of half-open syllables and intermediate shewa has been left untouched. The avoidance of the needless confusion and discouragement they cause was thought sufficient warrant for omitting what for the present are at best matters of uncertainty.¹ The same motive will also explain the absence of certain other technicalities in pronunciation and transliteration.

The exercises are based entirely on the selections from Holy Scripture that are placed at the end. They will therefore serve at the same time as matter for drill and as a preparation for reading, while the same word list will suffice for both. In connection with the exercises some short rules of syntax have been inserted.

Owing to the brevity and fewness of the selections a certain sameness in the exercises was almost unavoidable. But it is hoped that whatever drawbacks result from confining them to

¹ Cf. Gesenius, Kautzsch-Cowley, ed. 1910, n. 10, d ; n. 46, d.

so narrow a range will be more than compensated for by the advantages gained. For after the elements have been mastered by their aid and the selections themselves have been studied, the student will be in possession of a considerable vocabulary, will be familiar with the more regular forms of the Hebrew sentence and so will find himself fairly well equipped to proceed with the ordinary aids to do his part "lest that precious heavenly treasure of sacred books which the Holy Ghost has so munificently bestowed upon men lie neglected."¹

¹ Conc. Trid., Sess. V.

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ACCIDENCE OF HEBREW GRAMMAR

ALPHABET

א	Aleph	H silent	מ	Mem	M
ב	Beth	B	נ	Nun	N
ג	Gimel	G	ס	Samek	S
ד	Daleth	D	ע	Ayin	H silent
ה	He	H	פ	Pe	P
ו	Waw	W	צ	Sade	S hard
ז	Zayin	Z	ק	Koph	K
ח	Heth	H guttural	ר	Resh	R
ט	Teth	T	ש	Sin	S
י	Yod	Y	ת	Shin	Sh
כ	Kaph	K		Taw	T
ל	Lamed	L			

1. All these letters are consonants and are read from right to left.

ך ם ן ף ץ are final.

ש with a dot over the right arm is *sh*; with the dot over the left arm it is *s*.

ת פ כ ד ג ב with a dot in them are pronounced as in English; without this dot they are aspirated. These six letters make up the mnemonic word **BeGaDKePheTh**.

EXERCISE

אב גם מר דר בן נא זה לו הר לץ פה
 עץ צד סב חק בך יד שה את אף
 קדש צאן טוב עצה סתר נחל עוף ראש מלאך
 משפט מדבר מקום ירושלם שמואל

NOTE. — In the five following exercises letters underlined are to be transliterated by a single character.

brk sm npsh gm zh dr mdbr shm ph kn hr yd kn bn
 mlk lhm lk bth zwb mdyn rgl pry gbr gwy dwd yrd nbl
 ywm mym plg

VOWELS

2. As long as Hebrew was a spoken language there was no regular method of representing the vowels. The pronunciation of a given word had to be known from the context or from tradition. Thus דבר could stand for *dabar*, *dober*, *dibber*, etc.

VOWEL LETTERS

The long vowels—always sounded as in Latin—could be vaguely indicated by the weak consonants, א ה ו י.

א = a, e, i, o.	ו = o, u.
ה = a, e, o.	י = e, i.

The vowels thus vaguely indicated by a consonant are called the cognate vowels of that consonant.

EXERCISE

דוב בזה ארי איש אות נוס לא טוב פה פה
 מי עיר עוף נסה סוס עלה רות נכה תורה שאול
 קובע דויד יהודי יבوسی ברוך קרא שום מיכאל
 יהושע

lo pe dwid ruth dob shaul din lun gur bruk mi hrim
na sum ythro muth mshe rosh

MASORETIC POINTS

3. To preserve the correct traditional pronunciation, a system of **points** was invented about the eighth century. This system is called masora, meaning tradition or teaching. The inventors are called masoretes, and the points, **masoretic points**.

LONG VOWELS

𐎧	kames	ā	𐎧𐎡𐏁	<i>mā</i>
𐎡	sere	ē	𐎧𐎡𐏁	<i>mē</i>
𐎧	hirek gadol	ī	𐎧𐎡𐏁	<i>mī</i>
𐎡	holem	ō	𐎧𐎡𐏁	<i>mō</i>
𐎧	shurek	ū	𐎧𐎡𐏁	<i>mū</i>

SHORT VOWELS

փ	pathah	ă	Պ	<i>mă</i>
֜	segol	ě	Պֿ	<i>mě</i>
֟	hirek katon	ı	Պֿֿ	<i>mı</i>
֠	kames hatuph	õ	Պֿֿֿ	<i>mõ</i>
֡	kibbus	ũ	Պֿֿֿֿ	<i>mũ</i>

OBSCURE VOWELS

◌ֿ	simple shewa	e	◌ֿ	<i>mě</i>
	compound shewa			
◌ֿֿ	hateph pathah	ă	◌ֿֿ	<i>mă</i>
◌ֿֿֿ	hateph segol	ě	◌ֿֿֿ	<i>mě</i>
◌ֿֿֿֿ	hateph kames	ǫ	◌ֿֿֿֿ	<i>mǫ</i>

EXERCISE

דָּבָר אֲשֶׁר אָכַל אַחֵר וְקָן בָּעֵר דָּרָךְ אִם אָמַת
 חֶפֶץ יָרַד כִּהֵן הִלָּךְ יָדַע יָדַע מָוֶת מָוֶת תָּוֹךְ פֶּלֶג
 עָלָם עִם קָדֵשׁ קָדוֹשׁ נָדַל דָּבָשׁ עָמַר אָבֹן

labāsh halāl dabar rēgēl bāshār yarād yored dērēk barāk
 naphāl kohen muth dor mawēth halāk gadol pēlēg lahām
 dawid mīn māyim

FULL AND DEFECTIVE WRITING

4. Wherever the maṣoretēs found one of the weak consonants (n. 2) standing for a vowel, they allowed it to remain in the text and indicated its exact value by adding the appropriate vowel point. Thus, for example, the different values of א are indicated: בָּא *ba, he went*; מֵצָא *mose, finding*; לֹא *lo, not*; יוֹשֵׁא *yosi, he sends*. The consonant so remaining is said to **quiesce** in its cognate vowel (n. 2). When a long vowel is thus indicated by a quiescent consonant and a vowel point, it is said to be **written fully**; when indicated by a point only, it is said to be **written defectively**. In דָּוִיד *Dawid, David*, the ו־ is written defectively; the י־ is written fully.

COMPLETED VOWEL SYSTEM

	LONG		SHORT		OBSCURE	
	WRITTEN FULLY	WRITTEN DEFECTIVELY				
A	א־ ה־	ו־	א־	ו־		
E	אֶ־ הֶ־ יֶ־	אֶ־	אֶ־	יֶ־	וֶ־	
I	יִ־ (אִ־)	יִ־	יִ־			
O	אֹ־ הֹ־ וֹ־	אֹ־	אֹ־	וֹ־		
U	וֹ־	וֹ־			

EXERCISE

עוֹף אִישׁ הָלַם צֶאֱן יוֹם וּבַ יוֹם יָצָא יְבוֹסֵי עִיר רֹאשׁ
 עוֹד דָּוִיד טוֹב מִזֶּם דּוֹב תָּנֹךְ רָאָה בְּהֶמָּה עוֹלָם
 מִחֲנָה צִעָקָה נְעָרִים בְּנִנְעֵי בִירוֹן אֱלֹהִים מִיכָאֵל
 יוֹשֵׁב שָׂאוּל שָׁמַיִם

zub kidon yom Shaul Ėlohim tawĕk shamayim Dawid
 sham shem rosh yosheb

SHEWA

5. The sign shewa $\underset{\cdot}{\text{ְ}}$ is placed under a letter that has no vowel. At the beginning of a syllable it is called **vocal shewa** and denotes a slight emission of the breath, like *e* in *competition*; קְ in קְטַלְתֶּם *kĕtaltem, ye have killed*.

Silent shewa marks the end of a syllable; לְ in the above word.

Silent shewa is not used at the end of a word; אב ab, father. But it is used in דָּ to distinguish it from דֵּן; מֶלֶךְ melek, king. When a word ends in two consonants, silent shewa is used with both; קְטַלְתָּ katalt, you killed.

Shewa, whether silent or vocal, is called **simple shewa**. Compound shewa is made up of one of the short vowels and a simple shewa; it is used mostly in connection with the gutturals ה א ח ע.

DAGESH

6. Dagesh is a dot placed in a letter. Dagesh lene removes the aspiration from ג ד כ פ ת (begadkepheth, n. 1); תּ in קְטַלְתָּ. Dagesh forte doubles any letter in which it is placed; קִטַּל kittel, he slew.

Dagesh in **נ ג ד כ פ ת** with no vowel preceding is dagesh lene: **פֶּה** *pe, mouth*; preceded by a vowel it is dagesh forte: **אַתָּה** *atta, you*; **נָפַל** *naphal, he fell*; **יָפַל** *yippol, he lies*.

EXERCISE

דָּבַשׁ אֱלֹהִים אֲבֹרָתָם בְּהִמָּה גִבּוֹר חֲתִי
 יִלְקוּט הָמָא אֲדַמְנִי יִשְׂרָאֵל יַעֲקֹב מִשְׁפָּט יִתְרוֹ
 בְּלִי לְבָה לְבַשׁ יִלְבִּישׁ דְּבַרְתָּ מִדְּבַר פְּלִשְׁתִּי
 צַדִּיק יִצְחָק

gadol gíbbor hínne mǐdbar Abraham shaphāt mǐshpat
 Pélishti kēlēb Yithro Pērizzi tawék mittok labāshtā tālbīsh

WORD ACCENT

7. Most words are accented on the last syllable. Some, like **מֶלֶךְ** and certain parts of the verb, are accented on the penult.

SYLLABLES

8. A syllable regularly begins with a consonant. If it begins with two consonants, the first has a vocal shewa; **קְטַלְתֶּם** *kētaltem*.

But the conjunction **וְ** *and*, which is always joined to the next word, becomes **וַ** before **כ מ פ** and before words beginning with a vocal shewa; **וּמֶלֶךְ** *umelek* (for **וְמֶלֶךְ**), *and the king*; **וְכֶרֶב** *ukērub* (for **וְכֶרֶב**), *and the cherub*.

9. An open syllable is one that ends in a vowel; **קַטַּל** in **קַטַּל** *katal, he killed*; **לִי** *li, to me*.

A closed syllable is one that ends in a consonant; **טַל** in the above word.

An unaccented open syllable usually has a long vowel. Therefore פֿ in קַטֿל is kames.

An unaccented closed syllable has a short vowel. Therefore פֿ in הֶקֶטֿל *höktal*, he was put to death, is kames hatuph. Likewise פֿ in קֶטֿל *kittel*, he slew, is hirek katon.

An accented syllable whether open or closed may have a long or short vowel; טֵל in קֶטֿל, טֵל in קֶטֿל.

10. To show that a syllable is open the sign *metheg* פֿ is placed under the letter; קֶטֿלָה *katěla*, she killed. *Metheg* therefore usually shows that the vowel is long and that the following shewa is vocal; אֶכְלָה *akěla*, she ate; אֶכְלָה *ökla*, food.

EXERCISE

Transliterate into English: give the name and value of each masoretic point; note the open and closed syllables and assign the reason.

דָּוִיד גִּבּוֹר קֶטֿל קֶטֿל חֲנִי אֶלָּה שָׁאוֹל אֶתָּה
אֶבְרָהָם חֲטָא יִשְׂרָאֵל מִדִּין בֶּרֶךְ שָׁמַיִם צַדִּיק
שְׂרִיּוֹ קֶטֿלוּ הֶקֶטֿלוּ קֶטֿלִי פֶרְוִי הֶקֶטֿל תִּקְטִילִי
יִכְתְּבוּ יִכְתְּבוּ

COINCIDENCE OF DIFFERENT POINTS

11. a. At times the diacritical point of שׁ coincides with פֿ.

שׁ is o-sh when the preceding letter has no other vowel; מֹשֶׁה *Moshe*, *Moses*.

שׁ is so when it begins a syllable and has no other vowel; שֹׁנֵא *sone*, *hating*.

ש is *sho* when it begins a syllable and has no other vowel; שֹׁמֵר *shomer*, *guard*. It is *o-s* when it is in the middle of a word and is followed by a vowel; עֹשֶׂה *ose*, *seer*. It is *os* at the end of a word or syllable; תִּפְּשׁ *těphos*, *hold*.

b. ׀ is *wo* when a vowel precedes; עֹוֹן *awon*, *wickedness*. It is *o-w* when a vowel follows; לֹוֶה *lowe*, *cleaving*.

c. ׀ with a vowel preceding and following is ׀ with dagesh forte, otherwise it is *shurek*; עֹוֶר *iwwer*, *blind*; עוֹר *ur*, *awake*.

VERBS

12. Verbs are inflected mainly by the addition of syllables at the beginning or end of the root. Those at the beginning are called **preformatives**; those at the end, **afformatives**.

There are five parts: perfect, imperfect, infinitive, imperative, participle.

קָטַל *he killed*

PERFECT		INFINITIVE	
sg. 3 m.	קָטַל ka-tal'	construct	קָטַל kětol
3 f.	קָטְלָה ka-těla'	absolute	קָטוּל ka-tol'
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ ka-tal'-ta		
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ ka-talt'		
1	קָטַלְתִּי ka-tal'-ti	sg. 2 m.	קָטַל kětol
pl. 3	קָטְלוּ ka-tělu'	2 f.	קִטְלִי kit-li'
2 m.	קָטַלְתֶּם kětal-tem'	pl. 2 m.	קָטְלוּ kit-lu'
2 f.	קָטַלְתֶּן kětal-ten'	2 f.	קָטְלָנָה kětol'-na
1	קָטַלְנוּ ka-tal'-nu		

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יִקְטֹל yik-tol'	pl. 3 m.	יִקְטְלוּ yik-tělu'
3 f.	תִּקְטֹל tik-tol'	3 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה tik-tol'-na
2 m.	תִּקְטֹל tik-tol'	2 m.	תִּקְטְלוּ tik-tělu'
2 f.	תִּקְטְלִי tik-těli'	2 f.	תִּקְטֹלְנָה tik-tol'-na
1	אֶקְטֹל ek-tol'	1	נִקְטֹל nik-tol'

PARTICIPLE

active	קֹטֵל ko-tel'
passive	קָטוּל ka-tul'

AFFIRMATIVES

Pf.	sg. 3 f.	הָ
	2 m.	תָּ
	2 f.	תְּ
	1	הִי
	pl. 3	וּ
	2 m.	תָּם
	2 f.	תֵּן
	1	נִי
Impf.	sg. 2 f.	יְ
	pl. 3 m.	וּ
	2, 3 f.	נָה

PREFORMATIVES

Impf.	sg. 3 m.	יְ
	3 f.	תְּ
	2 m.	תְּ
	2 f.	תְּ
	1	אֶ
	pl. 3 m.	יְ
	3 f.	תְּ
	2 m.	תְּ
	2 f.	תְּ
	1	נְ

PERFECT

13. The simplest form is 3 singular masculine. It is therefore placed first.

Only affirmatives are used.

The vowel affirmatives הָֿ and וְ change the preceding vowel to vocal shewa.

The consonant affirmatives תָּֿ and יָֿ change the ֿ of the first radical to vocal shewa.

The accent is on the penult in 2 singular masculine and 1 singular and plural.

INFINITIVE, IMPERATIVE, IMPERFECT

14. The construct infinitive is usually the base of the imperative and imperfect.

In the imperative only affirmatives are used.

In the imperfect both preformatives and affirmatives are used.

The vowel affirmatives יָֿ and וְ change the preceding vowel to shewa.

The parts with the affirmative נָה have the accent on the penult.

EXERCISE

קָטַל קָטַל קָטוּל קָטוּל קָטְלוּ קָטְלוּ קָטְלָה
 קָטְלָתָן קָטְלָנוּ תִּקְטְלָנָה נִקְטַל קָטְלָתִי
 גָּבְרוּ גָבַרְתָּ יִגְבְּרוּ תִּגְבְּרוּ גָבְרָנוּ נִגְבֵּר
 שָׁלְפוּ יִשְׁלְפוּ תִּשְׁלְפוּ אֶשְׁלַף שְׁלַפְנָה שְׁלַפְתָּם

They killed. She killed. You (sg. m.) killed. We were killing. You (f. pl.) were killing. I was killing. I killed. She was killing. He was killing. You (sg. f.) killed. You (pl. m.) were killing. We killed. They killed. We were great. He has been great. They were great. You (sg. f.) are great. I drew. I was drawing. Draw. To draw. They drew. You (pl. m.) drew.

VERB FORMS

15. By regular modifications of the root a series of forms is derived expressing the passive, intensive, causative, reflexive. The model verb used by the old grammarians was פָּעַל *paal*, *he worked*. The derived forms of פָּעַל are: נִפְעַל *niphal*, passive; פִּיעַל *piel*, intensive active; פֻּעַל *pual*, intensive passive; הִפְעִיל *hiphil*, causative active; הֹפְעַל *hōphal*, causative passive; הִתְפַּעֵל *hithpael*, reflexive.

These derived forms of the verb פָּעַל are used to designate the corresponding forms of any verb. The simplest form of a verb, that corresponding to פָּעַל itself, is called the **kal** (קָל *light, simple*); its passive is called the **niphal**. The intensive active is the **piel**; passive, the **pual**. The causative active is the **hiphil**; passive, the **hophal**. The reflexive is the **hithpael**.

The old model verb פָּעַל is replaced by the simpler verb קָטַל *he killed*. The paradigm on pages 8-9 is for the kal. Preformatives, affirmatives, accent, and vowel change are usually the same in all forms.

16. Tense in Hebrew means only **the stage** of the action. The perfect denotes complete, the imperfect incomplete, the participle continued action. The time of the action, past, present, or future, is to be found in the context.

17. The construct infinitive is the ordinary infinitive. It is so called because it is construed with other parts of speech. The absolute infinitive is used alone to express the idea of the verb in an abstract way, or with finite verbs to denote intensity, repetition, or duration; מְלֹךְ תִּמְלֹךְ *you will surely rule*.

NIPHAL

18. The perfect, the participle, and sometimes the absolute infinitive, prefix ה.

The construct infinitive and sometimes the absolute prefix ה and have dagesh forte in the first radical.

The preformative of the imperfect replaces the ה of the infinitive.

נִקְטַל *he was killed*

	PERFECT		INFINITIVE
sg. 3 m.	נִקְטַל nik-tal'	construct	הִקְטַל hik-ka-tel'
3 f.	נִקְטְלָה nik-tēla'	absolute	הִקְטַל hik-ka-tol'
2 m.	נִקְטַלְתָּ nik-tal'-ta		נִקְטַל nik-tol'
2 f.	נִקְטַלְתְּ nik-talt'		
1	נִקְטַלְתִּי nik-tal'-ti		
pl. 3	נִקְטְלוּ nik-tēlu'	sg. m.	הִקְטַל hik-ka-tel'
		f.	הִקְטַלִּי hik-ka-tēli'
	2 m. נִקְטַלְתֶּם nik-tal-tem'	pl. m.	הִקְטְלוּ hik-ka-tēlu'
	2 f. נִקְטַלְתֶּן nik-tal-ten'	f.	הִקְטַלְנָה hik-ka-tel'-na
	1 נִקְטַלְנוּ nik-tal'-nu		

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יִקְטַל yik-ka-tel'	pl. 3 m.	יִקְטְלוּ yik-ka-tēlu'
3 f.	תִּקְטַל tik-ka-tel'	3 f.	תִּקְטַלְנָה tik-ka-tel'-na
2 m.	תִּקְטַל tik-ka-tel'	2 m.	תִּקְטְלוּ tik-ka-tēlu'
2 f.	תִּקְטַלִּי tik-ka-tēli'	2 f.	תִּקְטַלְנָה tik-ka-tel'-na
1	אֶקְטַל ek-ka-tel'	1	נִקְטַל nik-ka-tel'

PARTICIPLE

נִקְטַל nik-tal'

EXERCISE

נִקְטַל נִקְטַל נִקְטְלוּ נִקְטְלוּ אֶקְטַל תִּקְטְלֶנָּה
הִקְטְלוּ תִקְטְלוּ יִקְטְלוּ נִקְטְלָתָּה הִקְטַל יִקְטַל נִסְתַּר
נִסְתַּר נִסְתָּרוּ נִסְתָּרוּ נִסְתָּרוּ הִסְתַּר הִסְתָּרוּ
יִסְתַּר יִסְתָּרוּ אִסְתַּר תִּסְתַּר נִסְתַּר

They were killed. You (sg. m.) will be killed. To be killed.
We shall be killed. She was killed. You (sg. m.) have been
concealed. To be concealed. I have been concealed. I am con-
cealed. She is concealed. They are concealed. We have been
concealed. We are concealed.

NOUNS

GENDER AND NUMBER

19. There are two genders: masculine and feminine; and three numbers: singular, dual, and plural.

The masculine singular has no special ending; סוס *sus*, horse, דָּבָר *dabar*, word, יְהוּדִי *yěhudi*, Jew.

The feminine singular has the ending ה, ת or none; סוּסָה *susa*, mare, יְהוּדִיָּה *yěhudiyya*, and יְהוּדִית *yěhudith*, Jewess, אֵם *em*, mother.

The masculine plural ends in יִם; סוּסִים *susim*, horses. The feminine plural ends in וֹת; סוּסוֹת *susoth*, mares.

The masculine dual ends in יִם; כַּף *kaph*, palm, כַּפָּיִם *kappáyim*, both palms.

The feminine dual ends in תִּים; שָׁפָה *sapha*, lip, שְׁפָתַיִם *sěphatháyim*, both lips.

STATES

20. The subordination of one noun to another is denoted by placing them side by side. The subordinate noun comes first, and is said to be construed with the other or in the **construct state**; it usually undergoes some change; דְּבַר מֶלֶךְ *word, debār melek, the word of a king.*

A noun that is not subordinate to another is in the **absolute state**.

The regular way of expressing the genitive relation is to place the word denoting the **thing possessed** first in the **construct state**, דְּבַר *the word of*, with the word denoting the **possessor** following in the **absolute state**, מֶלֶךְ *the king.*

FORMATION OF THE CONSTRUCT STATE

21. If any change takes place, it is usually only in the defectively written long vowels, ֶֿ and ֵֿ (n. 4).

In the masculine singular these vowels become ֶֿ in the last syllable and ֵֿ in the first; זָקֵן *zaken, old man*; construct זָקֵן *zēkan.*

In the feminine singular the ending ֶֿ becomes ֶֿ ; שָׁנָה *shana, year*; construct שְׁנָת *shēnath.*

In the masculine plural and dual the endings ֶֿ and ֶֿ are changed to ֵֿ ; סוּסִים *horses*; construct סוּסֵי *suse.*

In the feminine plural the only change is in the vowels ֶֿ or ֵֿ ; שָׁנוֹת *shanoth, years*; construct שְׁנוֹת *shēnoth.*

In the feminine dual the ending changes as in the masculine plural; שְׁפָתַי *siphthe.*

PARADIGM

MASCULINE		FEMININE
sg. abs.	סוּם <i>horse</i>	סוּסָה <i>mare</i>
est.	סוּם	סוּסָת
pl. abs.	סוּסִים	סוּסוֹת
est.	סוּסֵי	סוּסוֹת
sg. abs.	דָּבָר <i>word</i>	שָׁנָה <i>year</i>
est.	דָּבָר	שָׁנָת
pl. abs.	דְּבָרִים	שָׁנוֹת
est.	דְּבָרֵי	שָׁנוֹת
dual abs.	כַּפַּיִם <i>palms</i>	שְׁפָתַיִם <i>lips</i>
est.	כַּפֵּי	שְׁפָתַי

EXERCISE

ראש פלשתי: צאן יתרו: לחץ ישראל: חפץ
 אלהים: חרב שאול: דבר דויד: משפט לצים:
 שנת מלחמה: שנות איש: אשרי צדיק: תורת
 משה:

The word of scoffers. The horses of Saul. The oppression of
 the Philistine. The years of Moses. The judgment of the just.
 The law of God. The sword of the man of battle.

PIEL, PUAL, HITHPAEL

22. All these forms have dagesh forte in the second radical.
 Piel and pual have vocal shewa under the preformatives of the
 imperfect.

In piel perfect the of the second radical is changed to
 before consonant affirmatives.

In the infinitive and its derivatives, *i.e.* the imperative, imperfect, and participle, the vowel of the first radical is — .

Hithpael is like piel, with — changed to — and the prefix ה . In the imperfect ה is replaced by the preformative.

The participles are formed like the imperfects with the preformative ה .

	PERFECT	PIEL, <i>he slaughtered</i>	PUAL, <i>he was slaughtered</i>	HITHPAEL, <i>he killed himself</i>
sg. 3 m.	הָשַׁחַט	kit-tel'	הֻשַׁחַט	kut-tal' hith-kat-tel'
3 f.	הִשְׁחַטָּה	kit-tēla'	הֻשְׁחַטָּה	hith-kat-tēla'
2 m.	הִשְׁחַטְתָּ	kit-tal'-ta	הֻשְׁחַטְתָּ	hith-kat-tal'-ta
2 f.	הִשְׁחַטְתְּ	kit-talt'	הֻשְׁחַטְתְּ	hith-kat-talt'
1	הִשְׁחַטְתִּי	kit-tal'-ti	הֻשְׁחַטְתִּי	hith-kat-tal'-ti
pl. 3	הִשְׁחַטּוּ	kit-tēlu'	הֻשְׁחַטּוּ	hith-kat-tēlu'
2 m.	הִשְׁחַטְתֶּם	kit-tal'-tem'	הֻשְׁחַטְתֶּם	hith-kat-tal'-tem'
2 f.	הִשְׁחַטְתֶּן	kit-tal'-ten'	הֻשְׁחַטְתֶּן	hith-kat-tal'-ten'
1	הִשְׁחַטְנִי	kit-tal'-nu	הֻשְׁחַטְנִי	hith-kat-tal'-nu
INFINITIVE				
cst.	הַשְׁחִיט	kat-tel'	הֻשְׁחַט	kut-tal'
abs.	הַשְׁחִיטָה	kat-tol'	הֻשְׁחַטָה	hith-kat-tel'

IMPERATIVE

sg. m.	קַטְלֵה	kat-tel'
f.	קַטְלִי	kat-tēli'
pl. m.	קַטְלוּ	kat-tēlu'
f.	קַטְלֵנָה	kat-tel'-na

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יִקְטֹל	yēkat-tel'
3 f.	תִּקְטֹל	tēkat-tel'
2 m.	תִּקְטָל	tēkat-tel'
2 f.	יִקְטָלִי	tēkat-tēli
1	אִקְטָל	ākat-tel'
pl. 3 m.	יִקְטְלוּ	yēkat-tēlu'
3 f.	תִּקְטְלֵנָה	tēkat-tel'-na
2 m.	תִּקְטְלוּ	tēkat-tēlu'
2 f.	יִקְטְלֵנָה	tēkat-tel'-na
1	נִקְטָל	nēkat-tel'
	מִקְטָל	mēkat-tel'

הִיִּתְקַטֵּל	hith-kat-tel'
הִיִּתְקַטְלִי	hith-kat-tēli'
הִיִּתְקַטְלוּ	hith-kat-tēlu'
הִיִּתְקַטְלֵנָה	hith-kat-tel'-na
יִיִּתְקַטֵּל	yith-kat-tel'
תִּיִּתְקַטֵּל	tith-kat-tel'
תִּיִּתְקַטֵּל	tith-kat-tel'
יִיִּתְקַטְלִי	tith-kat-tēli'
אֵתְקַטֵּל	eth-kat-tel'
יִיִּתְקַטְלוּ	yith-kat-tēlu'
תִּיִּתְקַטְלֵנָה	tith-kat-tel'-na
תִּיִּתְקַטְלוּ	tith-kat-tēlu'
יִיִּתְקַטְלֵנָה	tith-kat-tel'-na
נִיִּתְקַטֵּל	nith-kat-tel'
מִיִּתְקַטֵּל	mith-kat-tel'

EXERCISE

סֵגֶר יִשְׂרָאֵל מַעֲרֻכּוֹת בְּנַעֲנִי: סֵגֶר: אִסְגֵּר אִישׁ
 מִלְחָמָה: לֹא סֵגֶר עֶבֶד שָׂאוֹל: יִתְגַּבֵּר גְּלִית אִישׁ
 מִלְחָמָה פְּלִשְׁתִּי: גִּבְרָה אֱמֶת אֱלֹהִים: לֹא הִתְגַּבֵּר
 דָּוִד: רָעָה הָיָה מֹשֶׁה: לֹא אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה דָּוִד:

Saul (was) a man of battle. The truth of God is strong. David delivered over a man of battle. The armies of Saul will be delivered over. The armies of Israel behaved bravely. David did not boast. Moses (was) a servant of Jethro.

RELATIONS OF NOUNS

23. The definite object is usually preceded by the particle **אֵת**. Other relations are denoted by prepositions; **אֶל דָּוִד** *el Dawid*, to David.

The prepositions **בְּ** *by, in*, and **לְ** *to, for*, are inseparable; **בְּדָבָר** *bēdabar*, by a word.

The term of motion is sometimes denoted by the suffix **־הָ**; **הֶרֶבָה** *horéba*, to Horeb; **אֶרְצָה** *arēsa*, to the earth.

THE ARTICLE

24. The article **הַ** is always joined to its substantive. It is usually followed by **־** with dagesh forte in the next letter; **הַמֶּלֶךְ** *hammelek*, the king.

When the article is preceded by the inseparable prepositions, the **הַ** is dropped and its vowel takes the place of the **־** of the preposition; **בַּשָּׁמַיִם** *bashshamayim* (for **בְּהַשָּׁמַיִם**), in the heavens; **לַכֹּהֵן** *lakkohen* (for **לְהַכֹּהֵן**), for the priest.

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 1. There are two kinds of sentences : **substantive sentences**, in which the subject and predicate are substantives united by the verb *to be* ; **verbal sentences**, in which the predicate is a verb.

R. 2. Order of words : In a substantive sentence the subject usually comes first. The verb *to be* is often omitted ; **מֵת גִּלְיָת** *Goliath was dead*.

In a verbal sentence the verb usually comes first, next the subject, then the direct and indirect object ; **אָמַר אֱלֹהִים אֶל מֹשֶׁה** *God said to Moses*

שָׁלַף דָּוִד חֶרֶב: יָכַרְתָּ דָּוִד בְּחֶרֶב אֶת רֹאשׁ
פְּלִשְׁתִּי: נָתַן שָׁאוּל אֶת קִוְבַּע עַל רֹאשׁ נֶעֱר:
רָעָה הָיָה מֹשֶׁה לִּיתְרוֹ בְּמִדְיָן: יָנַח מֹשֶׁה אֶת צֵאוֹ
אֶל מִדְבָּר:

The Philistine drew the sword. The shepherd drove the flock into the desert of Madian. David was a shepherd in the desert. The youth gave the sword of the Philistine to Saul. Saul put a helmet on the head of the youth. Moses was a youth in Madian.

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 3. An attributive adjective comes after its noun ; it has the article when the noun has it ; **הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי הַגָּדֹל** *the great Philistine*.

R. 4. A predicate adjective does not take the article ; **מֵת הַגִּבּוֹר** *the champion was dead*.

R. 5. A noun in the construct state does not take the article. If the article is needed, it goes with the noun that follows in the absolute state ; **דָּבָר הַמֶּלֶךְ** *the word of the king*.

אָמַר גִּבּוֹר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים אֶל דָּוִד קָרַב: אָמַר דָּוִד
אֶל שָׁאוּל אֶקְרַב בְּשֵׁם אֱלֹהֵי צִבְאוֹת: פָּגַר מַחֲנֶה
הַכְּנַעֲנִי אֶפְל בָּאֵשׁ: עָם יִשְׂרָאֵל יֹשֵׁב בְּמִצְרַיִם אָרַץ
טוֹבָה: יִסְגֵּר אֱלֹהִים הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי הַגָּדֹל בְּיַד דָּוִד:

The champion of the Philistines approached the camp of Israel. The land of Egypt (was) good. David said to Saul, "God has delivered the mighty Philistine into the hand of a youth." The truth of the God of Israel is unto everlasting.

PRONOUNS

PERSONAL

25. Personal pronouns are separate words only when they are used as subjects. In other relations they appear in shorter form as suffixes to the particle or word on which they depend.

	SUBJECT	OBJECT	by, in	to, for	from
sg. 1	אֲנִי אֲנִי	אֹתִי	בִּי	לִי	מִמֶּנִּי
2 m.	אַתָּה	אֹתְךָ	בְּךָ	לְךָ	מִמְּךָ
2 f.	אַתְּ	אֹתְךָ	בְּךָ	לְךָ	מִמְּךָ
3 m.	הוא	אֹתוֹ	בוֹ	לוֹ	מִמֶּנּוּ
3 f.	הִיא	אֹתָהּ	בָּהּ	לָהּ	מִמֶּנָּהּ
pl. 1	אֲנֵחֶנּוּ נִחֵנּוּ	אֹתָנוּ	בָּנוּ	לָנוּ	מִמֶּנּוּ
2 m.	אַתֶּם	אֹתְכֶם	בְּכֶם	לְכֶם	מִמְּכֶם
2 f.	אַתֶּן אַתֶּנָּה	(אֹתְכֶן)	בְּכֶן	(לְכֶן) לְכֶנָּה	מִמְּכֶן
3 m.	{ הֵם (הֵמָּה)	{ אֹתָם (אֹתָהֶם)	{ בָּם בָּהֶם	{ לָהֶם, לָמוֹ (לָהֶמָּה)	מֵהֶם
3 f.	{ (הֵן) הֵנָּה	{ (אֹתָן) אֹתָהֶן	בָּהֶן	{ לָהֶן לָהֶנָּה	מֵהֶן

EXERCISE

נַעַר אַתָּה וְהוּא אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה: רֶעָה הוּא וְאַתָּה
 מֶלֶךְ: נָתַן דָּוִד בְּשֵׁר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי הַגָּדֹל לְעוֹף
 הַשָּׁמַיִם: שָׁלַף דָּוִד אֶת הַחֶרֶב: יָבֹרֶת בָּהּ אֶת רֹאשׁ
 גְּלִית: לוֹ הֵנִית לָךְ קֶלֶע: נִצַּלְתִּי אֲנֹכִי הַחֶרֶב
 מִמֶּנּוּ:

A man of battle (is) he and you (are) a shepherd. They have the spear, you (pl.) have the sword, and we have the Name of the God of Israel (say *to them*, etc.). You snatched the spear from him. You have the sword and the spear; the king gave them to you; slay the Philistines with them.

DEMONSTRATIVE

26.	sg. m.	זֶה	} <i>this</i>	pl.	אֵלֶּה	<i>these</i>
	f.	זֹאת				

RELATIVE

27. The particle **אֲשֶׁר** serves as a relative pronoun. Another form is **שֶׁ** joined to the next word and usually followed by **וְ** and dagesh forte; **שֶׁיֵּרֵד** *sheyyored, who is descending*.

INTERROGATIVE

28. The interrogative pronouns are **מִי** for persons and **מָה** for things. **מָה** is often joined to the next word by the sign **makkeph** - and a dagesh, called **conjunctive dagesh**; **מַה־זֶּה** *mazze, what is this?*

At times ה is dropped and the מ is joined to the next word like the article ; מִן *what is this ?*

מִי, מֶה, אֲשֶׁר, שׁ are also used as indefinite pronouns.

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 6. The demonstrative as an adjective may take the article when its noun does ; הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה *this day*.

R. 7. The interrogative and relative pronouns come before the verb or predicate ; הַצֹּאן אֲשֶׁר לִיתְרוֹ *the flock which belonged to Jethro*.

הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה אֲסִיגְרָ אֶתְכֶם בְּיַד יִשְׂרָאֵל : הַצֹּאן אֲשֶׁר
לִיתְרוֹ נַחֲג מֹשֶׁה אֹתוֹ בַּמִּדְבָּר : מִי אַתָּה : אֲנֹכִי
עֶבֶד לְשָׂאוּל מֶלֶךְ יִשְׂרָאֵל : יָתֵרוֹ כֹּהֵן מִדִּין הוּא :
מֶה זֹאת אֲשֶׁר בְּיַד הַנַּעַר הַזֶּה : זֶה הַקֶּלֶעַ אֲשֶׁר
לִי :

Who (are) these? These are Philistines whom God will deliver into the hand of Israel this day. Who is that youth? That is David who slew the champion of the Philistines. What is that in the hand of David? With that sling he slew Goliath.

HIPHIL, HOPHAL

29. The י־ of hiphil is changed to ׀ before the consonant affirmatives of the perfect, and to ׀ before נָה of the imperative and imperfect. Before all vowel affirmatives it remains unchanged and its syllable has the accent.

The first vowel ׀ is changed to ׀ in the infinitive and its derivatives.

The first vowel of hophal is ֹ (nn. 9, 10).

HIPHIL

הִקְטִיל *he caused to kill*

PERFECT

sg. 3 m.	הִקְטִיל	hik-til'
3 f.	הִקְטִילָהּ	hik-ti'-la
2 m.	הִקְטַלְתָּ	hik-tal'-ta
2 f.	הִקְטַלְתְּ	hik-talt'
1	הִקְטַלְתִּי	hik-tal'-ti
pl. 3	הִקְטִילוּ	hik-ti'-lu
2 m.	הִקְטַלְתֶּם	hik-tal'-tem'
2 f.	הִקְטַלְתֶּן	hik-tal'-ten'
1	הִקְטַלְנוּ	hik-tal'-nu

INFINITIVE

est.	הִקְטִיל	hak-til'
abs.	הִקְטִיל	hak-tel'

IMPERATIVE

sg. m.	הִקְטֵל	hak-tel'
f.	הִקְטִילִי	hak-ti'-li
pl. m.	הִקְטִילוּ	hak-ti'-lu
f.	הִקְטִלְנָה	hak-tel'-na

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יִקְטִיל	yak-til'
3 f.	תִּקְטִיל	tak-til'
2 m.	תִּקְטִיל	tak-til'
2 f.	תִּקְטִילִי	tak-ti'-li
1	אִקְטִיל	ak-til'
pl. 3 m.	יִקְטִילוּ	yak-ti'-lu
3 f.	תִּקְטִלְנָה	tak-tel'-na
2 m.	תִּקְטִילוּ	tak-ti'-lu
2 f.	תִּקְטִלְנָה	tak-tel'-na
1	נִקְטִיל	nak-til'

PARTICIPLE

מִקְטִיל mak-til'

HOPHAL

הִקְטִיל *he was executed*

PERFECT			IMPERFECT		
sg. 3 m.	הִקְטִיל	hok-tal'	sg. 3 m.	יִקְטִיל	yok-tal'
3 f.	הִקְטִילָּהּ	hok-těla'	3 f.	תִּקְטִיל	tok-tal'
2 m.	הִקְטִילְתָּ	hok-tal'-ta	2 m.	תִּקְטִיל	tok-tal'
2 f.	הִקְטִילְתְּ	hok-talt'	2 f.	תִּקְטִילִי	tok-těli'
1	הִקְטִילְתִּי	hok-tal'-ti	1	אֶקְטִיל	ok-tal'
pl. 3	הִקְטִילוּ	hok-tělu'	pl. 3 m.	יִקְטִלוּ	yok-tělu'
2 m.	הִקְטִילְתֶּם	hok-tal-tem'	3 f.	תִּקְטִלְנָהּ	tok-tal'-na
2 f.	הִקְטִילְתֶּן	hok-tal-ten'	2 m.	תִּקְטִלוּ	tok-tělu'
1	הִקְטִילְנוּ	hok-tal'-nu	3 f.	תִּקְטִלְנָהּ	tok-tal'-na
			1	נִקְטִיל	nok-tal'
INFINITIVE			PARTICIPLE		
	הִקְטִיל	hok-tal'		מִקְטִיל	mok-tal'

EXERCISE

הַקָּרִיב שָׂאוֹל דָּוִד אֶל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי לְהִלָּחֵם עִמּוֹ:
 מִלְּבִישׁ הַמֶּלֶךְ אֶת הַנָּעַר שְׂרִיּוֹן אֲשֶׁר לוֹ: הַבִּרְתָּנוּ
 רֹאשׁ חֵרֶף אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל:

The king clothed the man of battle with armor. The servant is clothed with the armor of the king. The armies are brought together for battle. Clothe us with the armor and we will cut off the scorner. The God of Israel is with us.

SIMPLE VERBS

30. This class includes all verbs like קָטַל consisting of three strong non-guttural radicals, *i.e.* any three letters except א, ה, ו, ח, ע, נ, י.

a. The accent is on the penult before the affirmatives הִיא, הָיָה, הָיָה, הָיָה.

b. A vowel affirmative is accented and changes the preceding vowel to shewa, except in hiphil.

c. In the perfect a consonant affirmative changes the preceding vowel to ־ .

d. In perfect kal the ־ under the first radical becomes shewa, when not immediately followed by the accent.

e. Wherever הָ occurs as a prefix in the infinitive it is replaced by the preformative in the imperfect and participle.

(PARADIGM I)

METATHESIS

31. In case the first radical is one of the sibilants, ש ז ס ן, it changes place with the ת of the prefix in hithpael; הִשְׁתַּמֵּר (for הִתְשַׁמֵּר) *he was on his guard*. צ changes the ת to ט; הִצְטַדֵּק (for הִתְצַדֵּק) *he justified himself*.

When the first radical is a dental, ת ט ד, the ת is assimilated; מְדַבֵּר (for מְתַדַּבֵּר) *conversing*.

EXERCISE

שְׁלַף דָּוִד אֶת הַחֶרֶב וַיִּכְרֹת בָּהּ רֹאשׁ הַגִּבּוֹר:
נָתַן הַמֶּלֶךְ קֹבֶעַ לְרֹעֵה עַל רֹאשׁ: יִלְבִּישׁ אֹתוֹ
שָׁרִיוֹן: אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל לֹא יִסְגֵּר אֱלֹהִים
אֶתְכֶם בְּיַד הַכְּנַעֲנִי: כָּעֵץ שְׁתוּל בְּפֶלֶא מַיִם אֲתָה:

You will not be delivered into the hand of the Canaanites. God said to the children of Israel, "I have placed you in the land as a tree planted by a brook of water." They will not be clothed with armor. A sword has not been drawn. I have not cut them off.

SHORTENED AND LENGTHENED FORMS

32. The imperfect may be used as a subjunctive, optative or imperative. In that case the last vowel of 2 and 3 singular is often shortened; יִקְטֹל from יִקְטִיל; while 1 singular and plural are lengthened by the ending תָּה; אֶקְטֹלָה, נִקְטֹלָה.

The imperative masculine singular may be lengthened in the same way; קְטֹלָה *kōtla* (nn. 9, 10).

Forms ending in י and ך sometimes add ן; תִּקְטֹלֶיךָ *you were killing*.

CONSECUTIVE ׀

33. A perfect or imperfect may have a ׀ prefixed to denote that it is subordinated to the preceding verb. This ׀ is called **consecutive**. With the perfect it has shewa and the accent is moved forward to the last syllable; וְקָטַלְתָּ. With the imperfect it is prefixed with ׀ and dagesh forte like the article (n. 24) and the accent is moved backwards to the penult; וְיִקְטַל. If the imperfect has a shorter form, that is used; וְיִקְטַל.

INTRANSITIVE VERBS IN ׀ AND ׀

34. Some intransitive verbs have ׀ for the last vowel of perfect kal 3 singular masculine; כָּבֵד *it was heavy*. Some have ׀ throughout perfect kal; קָטַן *he was small*. These verbs usually have ׀ instead of ׀ in the imperfect.

GUTTURAL LETTERS

35. The gutturals א ה ח ע ׀ do not take dagesh forte. When ordinary rules require dagesh forte (nn. 18, 22, 24) ע א and ׀ usually compensate for its omission by **lengthening the preceding vowel**; בָּרַךְ (piel of בָּרַךְ) *he adored*; הָעִיר (for הִיר) *the city*. ה and ח and sometimes ע cause no change in the preceding vowel and the dagesh forte is said to be implicit; נָחַם (piel of נָחַם) *he consoled*.

36. The gutturals usually take ׀; שְׁלַח *send*, cf. קָטַל. Instead of simple shewa, they take a compound shewa; יַעֲמַד *he stands*, cf. יִקְטַל. א more frequently takes ׀ and ׀; אֱלֹהִים, אֱקַטַל *God*.

37. At the end of a word or syllable א is quiescent (n. 4); ה is quiescent at the end of a word unless it have the sign **mappik**; הָהָה *haya, he was*; גַּבָּהִי *gabah, it was high*.

FURTIVE PATHAH

38. ה ה ע at the end of a word and preceded by any other than an א sound receive a — called **furtive pathah**, because it is pronounced **before**, **not after** the consonant; יָרֵחַ *yaréah, the moon*; מָשִׁיחַ *mashíah, the Messias (anointed)*; יֵשׁוּעַ *Yeshúah, Jesus*; גַּבְּהִי *gabóah, high*.

Furtive pathah is dropped when a vowel is affixed; מְשִׁיחִי *my anointed*.

THE ARTICLE WITH GUTTURALS

39. The vowel of the article before gutturals and ר is changed as follows:

— before א and ר; הָאָדָם *the man*, הָרֶגֶל *the foot*, הָאָרֶץ¹ *the earth*.

before ע without — (a); הָעֶמּוּד *the column*.

before ה and ע with — (a) in monosyllables and in words accented on the penult; הָהָר¹ *the mountain*, הָעָם¹ *the people*, הָעֵיץ *the well*.

— before ה and ח without — (a) or — ; הַהוּא *this one*, הַחֹדֶשׁ *the month*, הַחֲכָמָה *hahökma* (nn. 9, 10), *wisdom*.

— before ח with — (a) or — ; הַחֲכָם *the wise man*, הַחֳדָשִׁים *the months*.

before ה and ע with — (a) unaccented; הַהָרִים *the mountains*, הָעֵוֶן *the sin*.

¹ אֶרֶץ, הָר, עָם and a few others have — after the article.

EXERCISE

גִּבְרָהּ הָהָר הַזֶּה: אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל פָּרְעֹה עַם
הָאֱלֹהִים אֲנִי: הָאֲרִי הַזֶּה בָּעֵדָר וְהָדֹב עִמּוֹ:
עַם יִדְעַ אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל: קָרַב הָאִישׁ אֶל הָעֵדָן
אֲשֶׁר אֵל הָעִיר:

He was a man knowing the God of Israel. That is the lion which was among the flock. They drew near to a high mountain. The shepherd approached the well with the flock. Pharaoh did not let the people of God go to the high mountain.

GUTTURAL VERBS

40. Verbs with gutturals differ from קָטַל only in so far as the preceding rules require. They fall into three classes, according as the first, second or third radical is a guttural. Each class is named after the letter of the verb פָּעַל which corresponds to the guttural. Thus if the first radical is a guttural, the verb is called פֿ guttural; עָמַד *he stood*: if the second, it is called ע guttural; שָׁחַט *he killed*: if the third, the verb is called ל guttural; שָׁלַח *he sent*.

ל GUTTURAL VERBS

41. The 2 feminine singular perfect takes = under the guttural to ease the pronunciation.

Furtive pathah is inserted when required (n. 37). When = precedes, the = may elide it as in piel.

The second vowel of the imperative and imperfect kal is = instead of ˊ.

(PARADIGM II)

EXERCISE

שָׁמַע אֱלֹהִים צַעֲקַת הָעַם אֲשֶׁר בְּמִצְרַיִם: קָלַע
 דָּוִד הָאֶבֶן וְהָאֶבֶן תִּטְבַּע בְּמִצְחַ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי: אָנֹכִי
 עֹמֵד וְזֶה לָךְ הָאוֹת כִּי אָנֹכִי שְׁלַחְתִּי אֵתְךָ: הַשְׁמִיעַ
 שָׁאוּל לְקָהֵל כִּי בָרַת דָּוִד הַגִּבּוֹר:

The servant announced that he heard a cry on the high mountain. She sent the servant to Saul. You (sg. f.) have heard the cry of that great assembly. Moses announced to the people in Egypt that God had heard them. I (am he) who has (1 sg.) been sent to you. This (was) a sign to them that he had been sent.

VOWEL CHANGES

42. Unchangeable vowels are those which are not liable to change because of a change of accent or a rearrangement of syllables. They are long vowels regularly written fully; **קוֹל** *voice*: short vowels in closed syllables; **מִדְבָּר** *desert*, **גִּבּוֹר** *strong*: short vowels before implied dagesh forte, or lengthened to compensate for dagesh forte in gutturals; **נָחַם** *he consoled*, **בִּירָךְ** *he adored* (nn. 35, 39).

43. Other vowels may be changed by a transfer of the accent and by the opening or closing of a syllable (nn. 8, 9, 10, 30, 32), as follows:

$\bar{\text{a}}$ becomes a , ā or ā ; ā becomes ā , ā , ā or ā ; ā becomes ā (ō), ā (before dagesh forte), ā or ā ;	}	or vice versa.
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With gutturals shewa is usually compound (n. 36).

44. A short vowel becomes long,
 when a closed syllable becomes open and unaccented;
 הַר *mountain*, הָרִים:
 before א ע ר when they should be doubled (nn. 35, 39):
 before א ה י when they are quiescent (nn. 4, 37).
 There are some exceptions for א ה י.

45. A long vowel becomes short,
 when a closed syllable loses its accent; חֹק *law*,
 חֻקִּים:
 when an open syllable becomes closed; סֵפֶר *book*,
 סִפְרִי *my book*.

46. When two or more words are joined together by the sign **makkeph** ׀, only the last retains its accent. If the syllable thus deprived of its accent is closed, its vowel is usually shortened;
 כֹּל-אָדָם *kōl-adam* (for כֹּל אָדָם *kol adam*), *every man*.

ע GUTTURAL VERBS

47. The guttural takes compound instead of simple shewa (n. 35).

The second vowel of the imperative and imperfect kal is =.

In piel, pual, and hithpaal א and ר are preceded by a long vowel, ה, ח and ע by a short vowel (n. 35).

Hiphil is not affected by the guttural.

In hophal the change is the same as in kal.

(PARADIGM III)

EXERCISE

נִבְחַרְהָ לְדָוִד אֶבֶן מִן הַנֶּחֱל לִקְלֹעַ אֲשֶׁר לוֹ
 בְּצֹאן: לֹא יִלָּחֶם נֶעֱר מִן הַצֹּאן עִם אִישׁ מִלְחָמָה:
 שְׁמוֹעַ שָׁמַעְתִּי צִעֲקַת הָעָם וְלַחֵץ אֲשֶׁר לַחֲצִים
 אַתֶּם בָּאָרֶץ מִצְרַיִם: מָהֵר מֹשֶׁה אֵל הַנֹּסֶה אֲשֶׁר
 בְּעַר בָּאֵשׁ

I will oppress him that oppresses (pcp.) you. They are hastening to the bush which is burning. You have chosen a man of battle; we will choose a youth from the flock. David hastens to the brook to choose a stone for the sling which he has.

NEW SYLLABLES

48. When a syllable begins with two letters the first must have a vocal shewa; כְּלִי *scrip* (n. 5). If still another letter with shewa is added, so that the syllable would begin with two vocal shewas, the first shewa becomes a short vowel (n. 43), usually ִ, and the second becomes silent; כְּכִלִּי (for כְּכִלִּי), *in a scrip*.

Sometimes כִּבְכִּיבְכִי after the second shewa retain their aspiration, and so omit dagesh lene; כִּבְכִּיבְכִי (for כִּבְכִּיבְכִי) *like your word*.

49. Simple shewa before a compound shewa becomes the short vowel of the compound shewa; לַעֲמַד (for לַעֲמַד), *to stand*.

Compound shewa before a simple shewa becomes the short vowel of the compound shewa; יַעֲמַדוּ (for יַעֲמַדוּ) *yāʾmdu, they stand*; הָעֲמַדוּ (for הָעֲמַדוּ) *hōʾmdu, they were placed*.

When a syllable becomes open, because the following compound shewa has been changed into a full vowel, it need not be long, even though it have metheg (n. 10); י and ה in the preceding verbs.

50. Shewa before י becomes ְ ; the י quiesces in its cognate vowel (n. 2) and drops its shewa; לִיהוּדָה (for לִיְהוּדָה), for *Juda*.

Shewa before ש becomes ְ . But as ְ is cognate to ש, ְ is dropped and ש quiesces in ְ . This ְ may then be lengthened to ֵ . In this way לְאֱלֹהִים becomes successively לְאֱלֹהִים, לְאֱלֹהִים, לְאֱלֹהִים to *God*. Likewise ְ before ש becomes ְ in which ש may quiesce; לְאֲדֹנִי (for לְאֲדֹנִי) for the *Lord*.

51. The interrogative particle ה, which is prefixed to the first word of the sentence, usually has ְ ; הֲלֹא is it not?

Before ְ it has ְ with dagesh forte; הֲלֵכֶן (shall it be) to a son?

Before gutturals with ְ (a) or ְ it has ְ ; הֲאֲנִכִּי is it I?

Before gutturals with other vowels it has ְ ; הֲאֵלֶךְ shall I go?

52. Vocal shewa before the accented syllable often becomes ְ , called **pretonic kames**; טוֹב וְרַע (for טוֹב וְרַע) good and bad.

53. When a word would end in two letters, a short vowel is inserted between them to ease the pronunciation. The accent

remains on the first syllable (n. 7); יָגַל (for יִגַּל), *show*. But if the last letter is a mute, usually no vowel need be inserted; קָטַלָּהּ (nn. 5, 41).

GUTTURAL VERBS

54. The guttural takes a compound instead of a simple shewa. Niphal and hiphil have ֿ instead of ְ for the first vowel of the perfect.

Niphal in the construct infinitive, etc., has ֿ instead of ְ and dagesh forte (n. 35).

The compound shewas of imperfect kal, perfect niphal, hiphil and hophal are changed to the corresponding vowels when followed by a vocal shewa (n. 49). But the ֿ of imperative kal is changed to ְ.

Piel, pual, and hithpael are not affected by the guttural.

(PARADIGM IV)

EXERCISE

יַעֲבְדוּ בְּלִי־יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶת הָאֱלֹהִים עַל הָהָר הַזֶּה:
 יַחֲזִיק הַנַּעַר אֶת הָאָרֶץ בְּזִקְנָא: אָמַר דָּוִד אֶל־גִּלְיָת
 הַכְּלָב אָנֹכִי כִי תִקְלָל אֹתִי בָאֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר תַּעֲבֹד:
 עָמַד נַעֲמַד בְּמָקוֹם קָדֵשׁ לַעֲבֹד אֱלֹהִים:

They seized the youth and enslaved him. The people of God were enslaved in Egypt. God will be served in Israel. You have stood in a place which (is) holy; we serve the God of Israel in it.

KERE AND KETHIB

55. In the masoretic text small circles or asterisks refer to marginal readings. The reading in the text is called **kēthib** (כְּתִיב Aramaic passive participle; in Hebrew, כָּתוּב), *written*. The marginal reading is called **kēre** (קָרָא Aramaic passive participle; in Hebrew קָרוּא), *read*.

There are certain words called **perpetual kēre**, which are always to be read otherwise than they are written, although there is nothing to indicate this in the text.

יְהוָה is written everywhere for יְהוֹה *Yahwe*, the name of God (*He that is*). The reason given is this: wherever יְהוֹה occurred the Jews, out of reverence, were wont to read אֲדֹנָי *Adonay, the Lord*, instead. To indicate this usage the masoretes gave the letters יְהוֹה the vowels of אֲדֹנָי, only changing the ־ of the guttural to ־. A prefix with יְהוֹה was given the vowel it would have with אֲדֹנָי; וְיְהוֹה, בְּיְהוֹה (וְאֲדֹנָי, בְּאֲדֹנָי n. 50). They should be read as if written וְיְהוֹה בְּיְהוֹה, etc. But when יְהוֹה occurred with אֲדֹנָי itself, it was to be read אֱלֹהִים by the Jews, and received the vowels accordingly; אֲדֹנָי יְהוֹה (*Adonay Elohim*) the Lord God, where we should read אֲדֹנָי יְהוֹה (*Adonay Yahwe*) the Lord Yahwe.

VERBS WITH WEAK RADICALS

56. The classes of verbs that follow have a weak radical, נ י ו ה א. Like the guttural verbs they are named after the radicals of פָּעַל. The radical of פָּעַל shows the position of the weak radical, and the weak radical itself denotes the class to

which the verb belongs; אָמַר is a פא (pe aleph) verb, מָצָא is לָא (lamed aleph), נָלַח is לָהּ (lamed he), etc.

פא VERBS

57. A few verbs beginning with א differ from ordinary פ gutturals in imperfect kal, where the א quiesces in ׀, the second vowel is ׀ or ׀ and the א of 1 singular coalesces with the first radical.

אָמַר *he said*

KAL

IMPERFECT

sg. 3 m.	יֹאמֶר	pl. 3 m.	יֹאמְרוּ
3 f.	תֹּאמֶר	3 f.	תֹּאמְרָנָה
2 m.	תֹּאמֶר	2 m.	תֹּאמְרוּ
2 f.	תֹּאמְרִי	2 f.	תֹּאמְרָנָה
1	אֹמַר	1	נֹאמַר

EXERCISE

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה זֶה דָּרֶךְ הַצְּדִיקִים וְזֶה דָּרֶךְ רְשָׁעִים
 אֲשֶׁר יֵאבֵד׃ הַסֵּנֶה בֵּעֵר וְלֹא מֵאֵכֶל׃ גִּדְּלַת הַמִּרְאָה
 הַהוּא׃ יַעֲמְדוּ כִּי לֹא יִבְעֵר׃ וְתֹאמְרָנָה לָנוּ לֹא
 נִתֵּן לֶאֱכֹל׃ וְאַתֶּם חַטָּאִים תֹּאבְדוּ לְעוֹלָם׃

The way of the just will not perish forever. What is this wonderful (great) sight? The bush burns with fire and the fire does not consume it. You (pl.) were saying, "The wicked shall perish." David approached the Philistine and said to him, "The birds will consume you."

b. Before consonant affirmatives ה is replaced by ו, which then quiesces in ו in perfect kal and sometimes piel, in ו in perfect of other forms, in ו in imperative and imperfect.

c. Before the affirmative הַ the ה is replaced by ת.

d. ה is dropped before the affirmatives ו and י and the ending וֹת of the construct infinitive.

e. In the passive participle of kal the original י reappears.

f. In the imperfect used as a subjunctive or imperative and with consecutive ו, the ה with its vowel is dropped. The apocopated form יִנֵּל that is left, becomes יִנְל by the insertion of ך (n. 53).

(PARADIGM VI)

EXERCISE

רָאָה הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶת־דָּוִד וַיְבֹן אֹתוֹ: וַיַּעֲמְדוּ
כָּל־הַקָּהָל לִרְאוֹת אֶת הַמִּלְחָמָה אֲשֶׁר נִלָּחַם דָּוִד
עִם גִּלְיָת: תַּעֲלֶה הָעָם אֶל מְקוֹם הַפְּרָנִי: כָּל־אֲשֶׁר
נַעֲשָׂה אֲנַחְנוּ רָאָה יְהוָה בְּשָׁמַיִם: אָמַר אֱלֹהִים
אֶל־מֹשֶׁה אֲהִיָּה אֲשֶׁר אֲהִיָּה:

The people stood up to behold all that was done. God said to Moses that He is who is. Pharaoh saw Moses and despised him. God sees all that you do on the earth. The people of Yahwe were despised in Egypt.

ASSIMILATION AND OMISSION OF LETTERS

60. ך closing a syllable within a word is assimilated to the following letter. The following letter is usually doubled and has dagesh forte; יִנָּשׁ (for יִנְשׁ) *he approaches*, מִזֶּה (for מִזְּה) *from this*. Cf. *colligo, corrigo*; *συλλέγω, συρρέω*.

This explains the dagesh forte in niph'al construct infinitive etc.; הִקְטִיל (for הִקְטִיל).

Before א ה ו and ר, which cannot be doubled (n. 35), the preceding short vowel is lengthened; מֵאָדָם (for מִן־אָדָם) *from man*, הִנְעִיתָ (for הִנְעִיתָ) *be propitious*. ת ל ד are often assimilated in the same way; מְדַבֵּר (for מִתְדַבֵּר) *conversing*, יִקַּח (for יִלְקַח) *he takes*

61. נ ל י א with shewa at the beginning of a word are often omitted; נִחְנוּ (for אֲנִחנוּ) *we*, יָדַע (for יָדַע) *know*, קַח (for לְקַח) *take*, נִגַּשׁ (for נִגַּשׁ) *approach*.

62. Dagesh forte is usually omitted in י; וִיקְטֹל (for וִיקְטֹל) *and he slew* (n. 33).

It is often omitted in the same way with other letters; עִוְרִים (for עִוְרִים) *the blind*, הִלְלוּ־יָהּ (for הִלְלוּ piel of הִלַּל) *praise ye Yah*.

63. It is also omitted in a final letter when the etymology requires that it be doubled; חָק (from חָקַק *he inscribed*) *a decree*. The double letter reappears on the addition of a syllable; חִקְיִי *my decree* (n. 45).

פִּנְ VERBS

64. a. The first radical נ is dropped or assimilated as the case may require, except in 2 plural perfect kal (nn. 60, 61).

b. The ending ת is added to the construct infinitive of kal; נִגַּשׁ + ת = נִגַּשְׁתָּ = נִגַּשְׁתָּ (n. 53).

- c. The vowel of imperative and imperfect kal is usually — .
 d. The first vowel of hophal is — (nn. 43, 45).
 e. A verb of this class may be recognized by the dagesh forte after the preformative or prefix.

f. נ is not assimilated when the second radical is a guttural;
 יָנַח *he drives*.

g. נָתַן *he gave*, assimilates the first and last radical. The construct infinitive of kal is $\text{ת} + \text{נָתַן} - \text{נ} = \text{תִּנֵּת} = \text{תַּת}$ (n. 53).

h. In לָקַח *he took*, the ל is treated throughout as if it were נ .
 יָקַח *he takes*, קָחַת *to take* ($\text{ת} + \text{לָקַח} - \text{ל}$).

(PARADIGM VII)

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 8. Comparison is denoted by the positive of the adjective with מִן before the term of comparison; נִבְחָר מִזָּהָב *more precious than gold*. Lit. *precious above or before gold*. Cf. *prae nobis beatus*.

קָלַע הַנֶּעַר אֶת אֶבֶן וַיִּךְ אֶת־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֶל מִצַּח
 וַיִּפֹּל אֶרְצָה: וַיַּעֲמֵד דָּוִד אֶל גְּלִית וַיִּשְׁלַף
 אֶת־הַחֶרֶב מִתַּעַר וַיַּכֶּת בָּהּ רֹאשׁ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי:
 אָמַר מֹשֶׁה אֶל בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל הַבִּטְּתִי אֶל הָאֱלֹהִים
 וְאִפֹּל אֶרְצָה: נָשָׂא הָאֲרִי שֶׁה מִהֶעֱדָר אֲשֶׁר יִרְעָה
 דָּוִד: גָּדַל הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי מִדָּוִד:

David looked at the great Philistine. He hurled a stone and struck him on the forehead and the champion fell to the ground. The man that was struck with the sword falls to the ground. They did not take away the fallen from the place of battle.

David rescued the sheep from the paw of the lion. You are greater than I. David drew the sword from the scabbard of Goliath.

עֵי VERBS

65. *a.* The second and third radicals are the same. When there is no vowel between them the letter is written but once. The dagesh forte which is omitted when a final letter is doubled reappears on the addition of a vowel (n. 63).

b. The vowel is usually that which is second in the simple verb; סָב, cf. קָטַל.

c. Before a consonant affirmative a vowel is inserted; י in the perfect, יְ in the imperative and imperfect.

d. The vowel affirmatives are not accented (n. 30, *b*).

e. In niphāl, hiphil, and hophal the first vowel is lengthened (nn. 9, 43, 44).

f. Instead of the regular piel, pual, and hithpael these verbs usually have poel, poal, and hithpoel; i.e. instead of the second radical being doubled, י is inserted before it; סִיבַּב. These forms are inflected regularly.

At times the first two radicals are reduplicated, thus forming pilpel, pulpal, and hithpalpel; גִּלְגַּל (from גָּלַל) *he rolled*.

The imperfect of kal with יְ for its first vowel is regular.

The regular forms occur sometimes in 3 singular and plural perfect of kal; סָבַב, סִבְּבָה.

(PARADIGM VIII)

EXERCISE

סִבּוּ כָל־הַקָּהָל לְהַלֵּל אֶת־דָּוִד אֲשֶׁר הֵצִיל אֶתָּם
 מִיַּד הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים: וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד יְהוָה צָבָאוֹת הוּא
 מִצִּיל אֶתְכֶם הִלְלוּ אֹתוֹ לְדֹר דָּר: וַיִּסַּב פִּרְעֹה
 וַיִּקְלַל אֶת־מֹשֶׁה בְּכָל־אֱלֹהִים אֲשֶׁר לַמִּצְרִים:
 הִקְל שָׂאוֹל אֶת־דָּוִד וְהָעָם סִבּוּ לְהַלֵּל אֹתוֹ:

By the hand of Moses Yahwe brought back Israel from Egypt. The people turned saying, "Praise Yahwe for ever and ever." The lion went around the flock. They will curse you and oppress you. Yahwe, Thou wilt be praised for ever, because Thou didst rescue us from the hand of Egypt.

עו AND עי VERBS

66. *a.* These verbs are named not from 3 singular perfect of kal, but from the construct infinitive.

b. Unlike those of the preceding class, they have a vowel inserted before consonant affirmatives only in the imperfect of kal and in the perfect of niphil and hiphil.

c. In niphil, hiphil and hophal the first vowel is lengthened (n. 9).

d. The vowel affirmatives are not accented, except in hophal (n. 30, *b*).

e. Piel, pual and hithpael usually become **polel**, **polal** and **hith-polel**; *i.e.* the last radical is repeated with a vowel before it (n. 65, *f*).

f. Some verbs like מוֹת have — instead of — in kal perfect and participle; מָת he died, etc.

67. עי verbs differ from עו only in kal, where י appears instead of ך.

In some עו or עי verbs the ך or י is a strong radical; הָיָה he was, צִוָּה he ordered.

(PARADIGM IX)

EXERCISE

בָּא הָרָעָה אַחֵר הַדּוֹב וַיַּחֲזֹק אֹתוֹ בְּזָקֶן וַיֵּךְ אֹתוֹ
וַיָּמָת: בָּחַר הַנַּעַר אֲבָנִים מִן־הַנֶּחֱל וַיִּשֶׁם אֹתָם
בְּכִלֵּי אֲשֶׁר לוֹ: וַיִּגֵּשׁ לְהַלָּחֵם עִם גִּבּוֹר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים
וַיָּמָת אֹתוֹ: וַיָּנוֹסוּ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים כִּי מָת הַגִּבּוֹר אֲשֶׁר
יְהִלְלוּ: יוֹב מְקוֹם הַבְּנֵנִי הָלָב וּדְבָשׁ:

They will place the sword of the dead champion in the hand of the youth who slew him. For the mighty Philistine has been slain and they were put to flight. Place the head of Goliath on a spear and send it (cause it to go) to Saul. That is a land flowing with milk and honey.

פִּי VERBS

68. Verbs of this class fall under three heads: 1. פִּי pure, in which י remains unchanged; 2. פִּי originally פִּי, in which י reappears after a prefix; 3. פִּי like פִּי, in which י is assimilated.

69. פִּי pure. — They occur mostly in kal and hiphil. In imperfect kal the radical י drops shewa and quiesces in the ֿ of the preformative (n. 50). In hiphil the radical י quiesces throughout in ֿ.

70. פִּי — a. In kal construct infinitive and imperative of a number of these verbs the י is dropped. ת is added in the infinitive as in פִּי verbs. The imperfect has ֿ in both syllables. But in most cases the imperative and imperfect are as in פִּי pure.

b. In niph'al, hiph'il, and hoph'al the original ך reappears. In niph'al infinitive, etc., ך is doubled (n. 60).

c. In hiph'il imperfect the ה of the prefix is sometimes allowed to remain after the preformative; יְהוֹשִׁיעַ (for יוֹשִׁיעַ) *he saves*.

d. הִלֵּךְ is like פו verbs in the construct infinitive, etc., of kal and in hiph'il throughout; in other forms it is a פ guttural.

71. פִּי-פִי — Nearly all have צ for their second radical. The י is treated as the ן of פן verbs.

(PARADIGM X)

EXERCISE

לֹא יוּכַל הַנַּעַר לָלֶכֶת בַּמִּדִּים וּבִקְוֵבָה וּבִשְׂרִיין
אֲשֶׁר לְאִישׁ מִלְחָמָה: יָדְעוּ כָּל-לִצִּי הָאָרֶץ כִּי
אֱלֹהֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה: נִסָּה לָרֶדֶת וּתּוֹצֵא אֶתְנוּ
מִן-הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה: וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֶרֶץ לְהוֹצִיא הָעָם
אֲשֶׁר לִי מִיַּד מִצְרַיִם: הוֹשִׁעַ יְהוָה כָּל-יֹשְׁבֵי
הַמָּקוֹם הַזֶּה:

The youth strove to lift the sword and could not. You (pl.) know that Yahwe will save us. I am not able to walk in this armor. It is for a man of battle. We know that the scoffers will not scoff forever. Yahwe who dwells in heaven will bring you (cause to go forth) from this land.

PUNCTUATION

72. Besides the word accent (n. 7) there are **clausal accents** which correspond in part to our marks of punctuation. The more important are:

Silluk $_$ under the accented syllable, with **soph pasuk** $:$ following at the end of the word, is the same as a period;
 $\text{אִישׁ} \text{אֶחָד}$ *the man*.

Athnah $\overset{\wedge}{_}$ under the accented syllable is the same as a colon or semicolon; $\text{אִישׁ} \text{אֶחָד}$.

Rebia $_$, **zakeph gadol** $\overset{\text{E}}{_}$, and **zakeph katon** $\overset{\text{I}}{_}$ over the accented syllable, and **segolta** $_$ over the last letter, are all about the same as a comma; $\text{אִישׁ} \text{אֶחָד}$, $\text{אִישׁ} \text{אֶחָד}$, $\text{אִישׁ} \text{אֶחָד}$, $\text{אִישׁ} \text{אֶחָד}$.

In poetry **ole weyored** $\overset{\text{I}}{_}$ is often used instead of **athnah**: **yored** $_$ under the accented syllable and **ole** $\overset{\text{I}}{_}$ over the preceding; $\text{אִישׁ} \text{אֶחָד}$.

PAUSE

73. A word with silluk and soph pasuk, with athnah, and sometimes with other signs, is said to be in **pause** and may have its vowel modified (n. 43) and its accent transferred.

A short vowel in pause becomes long; קָטָל (for קָטַל).

A vocal shewa becomes a vowel and the syllable thus formed takes the accent. If the shewa stands for an elided vowel, that vowel is restored and lengthened; קָטָלָה (for קָטַלָה). If the shewa is compound, it becomes the corresponding long vowel; אִנִּי (for אִנִּי); otherwise it will be אִנִּי ; שָׁבִי (for שָׁבִי), a *cap-*
tive, עֲבָדְךָ (for עֲבָדְךָ), *your servant*.

NOUNS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

74. The possessives *my, your, his*, etc., are expressed by the addition of pronominal suffixes. There are two sets of these suffixes: one for singular nouns, one for plural and dual.

FOR SINGULAR NOUNS

sg. 1 יְ

2 m. יָךְ

2 f. יְךָ

3 m. י

3 f. יָהּ

pl. 1 נִי

2 m. כֶּם

2 f. כֶּךָ

3 m. עֲמָ

3 f. עֲנֵן

*my**your**his**her**our**your**their*

FOR PLURAL NOUNS

יָ (ay)

יָךְ

יְךָ

יָ (aw)

יָהּ

יָנִי

יָכֶם

יָכֶךָ

יָהֶם

יָהֶנּוּ

כֶּם, כֶּךָ, יָהֶם, יָהֶנּוּ are grave suffixes; all the rest are light. כ in כֶּם and כֶּךָ retains the aspiration even after a closed syllable (n. 48).

FIRST CLASS

75. Masculines and feminines with unchangeable vowels (n. 42).

	MASCULINE	SINGULAR	FEMININE
abs.	סוּם	<i>horse</i>	סוּמָה <i>mare</i>
est.	סוּם		סוּמַת
sg. 1	סוּמִי		סוּמָתִי
2 m.	סוּמְךָ		סוּמָתְךָ
2 f.	סוּמְךָ		סוּמָתְךָ
3 m.	סוּמוֹ		סוּמָתוֹ
3 f.	סוּמָהּ		סוּמָתָהּ

pl. 1	סוּסָנוּ	סוּסָתָנוּ
2 m.	סוּסְכֶם	סוּסְתְכֶם
2 f.	סוּסְכֶן	סוּסְתְכֶן
3 m.	סוּסָם	סוּסְתָם
3 f.	סוּסָן	סוּסְתָן

PLURAL

abs.	סוּסִים	סוּסוֹת
cst.	סוּסִי	סוּסוֹת
sg. 1	סוּסִי	סוּסוֹתִי
2 m.	סוּסֶיךָ	סוּסוֹתֶיךָ
2 f.	סוּסֶיךָ	סוּסוֹתֶיךָ
3 m.	סוּסָיו	סוּסוֹתָיו
3 f.	סוּסֶיהָ	סוּסוֹתֶיהָ
pl. 1	סוּסֵינוּ	סוּסוֹתֵינוּ
2 m.	סוּסֵיכֶם	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶם
2 f.	סוּסֵיכֶן	סוּסוֹתֵיכֶן
3 m.	סוּסֵיהֶם	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶם
3 f.	סוּסֵיהֶן	סוּסוֹתֵיהֶן

NOTE. — The accent in this and the following classes is regularly on the pronominal suffix. It is on the connecting vowel wherever one occurs with a light suffix.

EXERCISE

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural of each; add suffixes.

אות	מִכְאוֹב
גִּבּוֹר	צִדִּיק
יִלְקוּט	שִׁירִיּוֹן
כִּידוֹן	תּוֹרָה

His sign. Your (pl.) affliction. My spear. Our spear.
 Their breastplates. My just one. His signs. Your scrip.
 My signs. Their champion. Yahwe is our champion. The
 law of Yahwe is the breastplate of the just.

SECOND CLASS

76. Masculines and feminines with changeable vowels (n. 42).

Masculines.—The singular adds all suffixes to its construct (nn. 20, 21). The light suffixes leave the last syllable of the noun open and unaccented; its vowel is therefore long (n. 9). But the grave suffixes close the preceding syllable, leaving the vowel unchanged.

The absolute plural is formed by adding the ending יִם to the construct singular. The construct plural drops ם of the ending and ך or ךּ under the second radical, leaving the form יִבְרִי; the ךּ is then lengthened to ךּ and the first shewa becomes a short vowel (n. 48). The light suffixes are added to the construct singular, the grave to the construct plural.

Feminines.—The singular adds all suffixes to the construct singular, the plural to the construct plural.

MASCULINE

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
abs.	דָּבָר <i>word</i>	דְּבָרִים
cst.	דָּבָר	דְּבָרִי
sg. 1	דְּבָרִי	דְּבָרִי
2 m.	דְּבָרְךָ	דְּבָרֶיךָ
2 f.	דְּבָרְךָ	דְּבָרֶיךָ
3 m.	דְּבָרוֹ	דְּבָרָיו
3 f.	דְּבָרָהּ	דְּבָרֶיהָ
pl. 1	דְּבָרֵינוּ	דְּבָרֵינוּ
2 m.	דְּבָרְכֶם	דְּבָרֵיכֶם
2 f.	דְּבָרְכֶן	דְּבָרֵיכֶן
3 m.	דְּבָרָם	דְּבָרֵיהֶם
3 f.	דְּבָרָן	דְּבָרֵיהֶן

NOTE. — The remaining paradigms give only one suffix of each kind.

sg. abs.	לֵבָב <i>heart</i>	חָכָם <i>wise</i>
cst.	לֵבָב	חָכָם
l. sfx.	לִבִּי	חָכְמִי
g. sfx.	לִבְבְּכֶם	חָכְמֵיכֶם
pl. abs.	לִבָּבִים	חָכְמִים
cst.	לִבִּי	חָכְמִי
l. sfx.	לִבִּי	חָכְמִי
g. sfx.	לִבְבֵיכֶם	חָכְמֵיכֶם

FEMININE

	<i>year</i>	<i>sleep</i>	<i>righteousness</i>
sg. abs.	שָׁנָה	שְׁנָה	צְדָקָה
cst.	שָׁנָת	שְׁנָת	צְדָקָת
l. sfx.	שָׁנָתִי	שְׁנָתִי	צְדָקָתִי
g. sfx.	שָׁנָתְכֶם	שְׁנָתְכֶם	צְדָקָתְכֶם
pl. abs.	שָׁנוֹת	שְׁנוֹת	צְדָקוֹת
cst.	שָׁנוֹת	שְׁנוֹת	צְדָקוֹת
l. sfx.	שָׁנוֹתִי	שְׁנוֹתִי	צְדָקוֹתִי
g. sfx.	שָׁנוֹתֵיכֶם	שְׁנוֹתֵיכֶם	צְדָקוֹתֵיכֶם

EXERCISE

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural of each; add suffixes.

בְּהֵמָה	מִקֵּל
מִדְבָּר	מִשְׁפָּט
מוֹשֶׁב	עֵדָה
מִלְחָמָה	עוֹלָם
מִעֲרָבָה	עֵצָה
מְקוֹם	קָהָל

This is the seat of judgment. The just man will stand up in the place of counsel. The judgment of Yahwe is forever. The place of battle was in the desert of Madian.

THIRD CLASS

77. Participles.—Participles with the vowels ִֿ ֵֿ have the construct singular like the absolute. In the plural and with suffixes the vowels are changed as in verbs (n. 30, b).

Participles of לֵה verbs change ִֿ to ֵֿ in the construct singular; in the plural and with suffixes the ה is dropped, as in the verb with vowel affirmatives (n. 59, d).

Participles of עו and עי verbs retain the ִֿ or ֵֿ and so belong to the first class.

Some nouns from לֵה roots are much like the participles; שָׂדֶה *field*.

	<i>enemy</i>	<i>seer</i>	<i>field</i>
sg. abs.	אֹיֵב	חֹזֶה	שָׂדֶה
est.	אֹיֵב	חֹזֶה	שָׂדֶה
l. sfx.	אֹיְבִי	חֹזִי	שָׂדִי
g. sfx.	אֹיְבֵיכֶם	חֹזֵיכֶם	שָׂדֵיכֶם
pl. abs.	אֹיְבִים	חֹזִים	שָׂדִים
est.	אֹיְבִי	חֹזִי	שָׂדִי
l. sfx.	אֹיְבִי	חֹזִי	שָׂדִי
g. sfx.	אֹיְבֵיכֶם	חֹזֵיכֶם	שָׂדֵיכֶם

FOURTH CLASS

78. Segolates.—A segolate noun has three radicals and two vowels, the second of which is ִֿ , and is accented on the penult;

מֶלֶךְ *king*, סֵפֶר *book*, קֶדֶשׁ *sanctuary*.

These are typical segolates and are regarded as arising from the monosyllabic ground forms **מֶלֶךְ**, **סֶפֶר**, **קֶדֶשׁ**. A short vowel is inserted between the second and third radical (n. 53), which causes the first syllable to become open (nn. 8, 9). In words like **מֶלֶךְ** the first vowel **ֶ** is changed to **ִ** for euphony.

Addition of Suffixes.—In the singular the construct is like the absolute. All suffixes are added to the ground form.

The plural is formed as in nouns of the second class. In the construct the first vowel is that of the ground form. All light suffixes are added as in the second class, grave suffixes are added to the construct plural.

When the first vowel in the singular is **ֶ**, it usually becomes **ִ** in the plural (n. 43).

	<i>king</i>	<i>book</i>	<i>sanctuary</i>
sg. abs.	מֶלֶךְ	סֶפֶר	קֶדֶשׁ
est.	מֶלֶךְ	סֶפֶר	קֶדֶשׁ
l. sfx.	מֶלְכִי	סֶפְרִי	קֶדְשִׁי
g. sfx.	מַלְכְּכֶם	סֶפְרְכֶם	קֶדְשְׁכֶם
pl. abs.	מַלְכִּים	סִפְרִים	קִדְשִׁים
est.	מַלְכִּי	סִפְרִי	קִדְשִׁי
l. sfx.	מַלְכִּי	סִפְרִי	קִדְשִׁי
g. sfx.	מַלְכֵיכֶם	סִפְרֵיכֶם	קִדְשֵׁיכֶם

The dual is usually derived from the ground form, but sometimes from the plural; it adds all suffixes to the construct plural.

79. Guttural Segolates.—If one of the last two radicals is a guttural, ְ is inserted instead of ֿ (n. 36). Hence the words נֶעֱר *boy*, נֶצַח *eternity*, פַּעַל *work*, from נֶעֱר , נֶצַח , פַּעַל . Although words of this kind have no ֿ , they are called segolates because they are formed on the same plan as the segolates and take suffixes in the same way as they do.

	<i>a youth</i>	<i>eternity</i>	<i>work</i>
sg. abs.	נֶעֱר	נֶצַח	פַּעַל
est.	נֶעֱר	נֶצַח	פַּעַל
l. sfx.	נֶעֱרִי	נֶצַחִי	פַּעֲלִי
g. sfx.	נֶעֱרָם	נֶצַחָם	פַּעֲלָם
pl. abs.	נֶעֱרִים	נֶצַחִים	פַּעֲלִים
est.	נֶעֱרִי	נֶצַחִי	פַּעֲלִי
l. sfx.	נֶעֱרִי	נֶצַחִי	פַּעֲלִי
g. sfx.	נֶעֱרִיכֶם	נֶצַחִיכֶם	פַּעֲלִיכֶם

80. Feminine Segolates.—Feminines ending in תֿֿֿ are treated as segolates; in the plural all suffixes are added to the construct plural.

81. Feminines derived from Segolates.—These are formed by adding תֿֿֿ to the ground form of the segolates. In the singular they are like those of the first class; in the plural they are formed on the plan of the masculine segolates and add all suffixes to the construct plural.

FEMININE SEGOLATES

	<i>enclosure</i>	<i>queen</i>
sg. abs.	מִסְגֶּרֶת	מַלְכָּה
est.	מִסְגֶּרֶת	מַלְכֵת
l. sfx.	מִסְגֶּרְתִּי	מַלְכֵתִי
g. sfx.	מִסְגֶּרְתְּכֶם	מַלְכֵתְכֶם
pl. abs.	מִסְגֵּרוֹת	מַלְכוֹת
est.	מִסְגֵּרוֹת	מַלְכוֹת
l. sfx.	מִסְגֵּרוֹתִי	מַלְכוֹתִי
g. sfx.	מִסְגֵּרוֹתֵיכֶם	מַלְכוֹתֵיכֶם

EXERCISE

Give construct singular, absolute and construct plural; add suffixes.

אֶבֶן	נֶחֱלִי
דֶּרֶךְ	פֶּלֶג
זֶכֶר	קֹבֶעַ
חֶרֶב	תַּעַר
רֶגֶל	מִצָּח

This stone by the road is a memorial of Yahwe. That is the champion of the Philistines. On his head is a helmet, in his scabbard is a sword. The shepherd chose stones for his sling from the brook.

FIFTH CLASS

82. Defective Segolates.—Nouns which fall short of being segolates because of a weak radical.

לה Segolates.—The first radical has shewa and the third is original י quiescing in ׀. In other respects they are segolates.

עו and עי Segolates.—They are segolates in the singular absolute only. In the construct singular and with suffixes they belong to the first class.

עע Segolates.—Instead of a short vowel being inserted between the last two radicals, they are doubled. If the vowel is long, it becomes short on the addition of a syllable (n. 63). For the rest, they are much like the first class.

ען Segolates.—The ן is assimilated to the next radical. Otherwise they are like the preceding; **אף** (for **אָנף**, n. 60) *nostril*.

	לה	עו	עי	עע	
	<i>fruit</i>	<i>sickness</i>	<i>death</i>	<i>olive</i>	<i>decree</i>
sg. abs.	פְּרִי	חָלִי	מָוֶת	וֵית	חֶק
est.	פְּרִי	חָלִי	מוֹת	וֵית	חֶקֶר
l. sfx.	פְּרִיִּי	חָלִיִּי	מוֹתִי	וֵיתִי	חֶקֶי
g. sfx.	פְּרִיכֶם	חָלִיכֶם	מוֹתֶכֶם	וֵיתֶכֶם	חֶקְכֶם
pl. abs.		חָלִיִּים	מוֹתִים	וֵיתִים	חֶקֶיִּים
est.		חָלִיִּי	מוֹתִי	וֵיתִי	חֶקֶי
l. sfx.		חָלִיִּי	מוֹתִי	וֵיתִי	חֶקֶי
g. sfx.		חָלִיכֶם	מוֹתִיכֶם	וֵיתִיכֶם	חֶקֶיכֶם

VERBS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

83. When a pronoun is the object of a verb, it is a suffix either to the particle **אֵת** (n. 25) or to the verb itself.

Niphal, pual, hophal and hithpaël, being passive or reflexive, do not take suffixes. Neither do the first and second persons of the remaining forms take suffixes of the same person; hithpaël is used instead.

There are three regular sets of suffixes: one after a vowel; two after a consonant—one for the perfect and one for the imperfect, infinitive, imperative and participle.

	AFTER A VOWEL	AFTER A CONSONANT	
		WITH PERF.	WITH IMPF. ETC.
sg. 1	נִי	נִי־	נִי־
2 m.	ךָ	ךָ־	ךָ־
2 f.	ךִי	ךִי־	ךִי־
3 m.	וּ הוּ	וּ הוּ־	וּ הוּ־
3 f.	הָ	הָ־	הָ־
pl. 1	נֵנוּ	נֵנוּ־	נֵנוּ־
2 m.	כֶּם	כֶּם־	כֶּם־
2 f.	(כֵּי)	(כֵּי־)	(כֵּי־)
3 m.	ם	ם־	ם־
3 f.	ן	ן־	(ן־)

84. When the imperfect has no affirmative, a ׁ may be inserted before some of the suffixes. This ׁ is called **epenthetic** and is assimilated to the following letter (n. 60). But ׁ in the 3 singular masculine and feminine suffix is assimilated to the preceding ׁ.

Change in Affirmatives.—In the perfect 3 singular feminine הַֿ becomes תַֿ or תַֿֿ; 2 singular feminine תַֿ becomes תִּי; 2 plural תַֿם and תַֿן become תִּי. In the imperfect and imperative נַֿ becomes נִי.

Change in Accent.—The affirmatives are accented. Where there is no affirmative, the accent is on the connecting vowel; but כֶּם and כֵּן are always accented.

Change in Vowels.—The vowels change according to the rules already laid down (nn. 9, 30).

Pretonic kames, as it no longer immediately precedes the accent, becomes shewa (n. 52).

In the imperfect ֿ becomes shewa, except before תַֿ, כֶּם, and כֵּן, where it becomes ֿ (ō).

The infinitive is used as a noun or a verb and takes the suffixes accordingly; its form is usually קַטֵּל (ō) (n. 10).

The imperative has the same form as the infinitive.

In piel the ֿ becomes shewa, except before תַֿ, כֶּם, and כֵּן, where it becomes ֿ.

In hiphil there is no change of vowel.

(PARADIGM XI)

EXERCISE

יִסְגְּרֶהָ:	יִשְׁלַכֶּהָ:	שְׂבַחְוָהּ:	שְׁלַחְנִי:	אֶשְׁלַחְךָ:
אֶשְׁלַחְךָ:	שְׁלַחְךָ:	שְׁלַחְתִּיךָ:	הִצִּילֹו:	יִצִּילֵנִי:
הוֹצִיאֵךָ:	הִצִּילֵנִי:	יְבוֹהֵו:	הִפִּיתִיךָ:	הִפְתִּיו:
יִמְתְּהוּ:				

Yahwe, our God, will not deliver me into your hand. The youth drew the sword of the dead champion from its scabbard, raised it up, and cut off his head with it. David struck the beast with his staff and slew it. Yahwe sent me to you to smite them and rescue you.

PREPOSITIONS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

85. Some prepositions take pronominal suffixes in the same way as singular nouns; **אִתִּי** *with me*: others take them as plural nouns; **אַחֲרַי** *after me*, **עָלַי** *against you*.

בֵּינִי וּבֵינֶךָ with singular suffixes is like a singular noun; *between you and me*: with plural suffixes it is like a noun in the construct plural and is masculine or feminine regardless of the gender of the pronoun; **בֵּינֵיהֶם** or **בֵּינָתָם** *between them*.

ADVERBS WITH PRONOMINAL SUFFIXES

86. An adverb may take a pronominal suffix with the verb *to be* understood: **יֵשׁ** assertive, **יֵשְׁךָ** *you are*; **אֵין** negative, **אֵינָם** *they are not*; **אֵי** *where?* **אֵינִי** *where is he?* **הִנֵּה** *behold!* **הִנֵּנִי** *behold me!* or *here I am!*

EXERCISE

SYNTAX. — R. 9. The subject of a relative clause is expressed by **אֲשֶׁר**; **יְהוָה אֲשֶׁר הַצִּילָנִי** *Yahwe who saved me*.

R. 10. When the relative is an indirect object, **אֲשֶׁר** is complemented by a preposition with a pronominal suffix which follows further on; **הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עוֹמֵר עָלָיו** *the place on which you are standing*.

The direct object may be expressed by **אֲשֶׁר**, either alone or with an objective pronominal suffix as complement; **מִן אֲשֶׁר תִּדְפְּנִי רוּחַ** *the dust which the wind scatters*.

הַהָרֵב אֲשֶׁר דָּוִד כָּרַת בָּהּ אֶת־רֹאשׁ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי
 גְּדֻלָּה הִיא: גִּבּוֹר הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי אֲשֶׁר נִלְחַמְתִּי עִמּוֹ
 חָרַף אֶת יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵינוּ: הָהָר אֲשֶׁר נַעֲבֹד הָאֱלֹהִים
 עָלָיו בְּמִדְבָּר מִדֵּינָן הוּא:

This is the Philistine who reviled Yahwe. Goliath is their champion, whose head David will cut off. The God whom we serve is Yahwe. We serve Him on the mountain on which we stand.

NUMBERS

CARDINALS

87. 1 and 2 are adjectives; the rest are abstract nouns.

In form 3 to 10 are feminine with masculine subjects and masculine with feminine subjects. 1 to 10 have the absolute and construct states. 1 to 19 have the masculine and feminine.

MASCULINE				FEMININE			
		ABS.	CST.			ABS.	CST.
א	1	אֶחָד	אֶחָד	אַחַת	אַחַת		
ב	2	שְׁנַיִם	שְׁנֵי	שְׁתַּיִם	שְׁתֵּי		
ג	3	שְׁלֹשָׁה	שְׁלֹשֶׁת	שְׁלוֹשׁ	שְׁלוֹשׁ		
ד	4	אַרְבָּעָה	אַרְבַּעַת	אַרְבַּע	אַרְבַּע		
ה	5	חֲמִשָּׁה	חֲמִשֶּׁת	חֲמִשׁ	חֲמִשׁ		
ו	6	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשֶׁת	שֵׁשׁ	שֵׁשׁ		
ז	7	שִׁבְעָה	שִׁבַּעַת	שִׁבַּע	שִׁבַּע		
ח	8	שְׁמֹנֶה	שְׁמֹנֶת	שְׁמוֹנֶה	שְׁמוֹנֶה		
ט	9	תִּשְׁעָה	תִּשְׁעַת	תִּשְׁעַ	תִּשְׁעַ		
י	10	עֶשְׂרֵה	עֶשְׂרֵת	עֶשֶׂר	עֶשֶׂר		

The units of 11 and 12 are in the construct state.

From 13 to 19 the masculine units are in the absolute state and the feminines in the construct.

		MASCULINE	FEMININE
יא	11	אֶחָד עָשָׂר	אַחַת עָשָׂרָה
		עֶשְׂתֵּי עָשָׂר	עֶשְׂתֵּי עָשָׂרָה
יב	12	שְׁנַיִם עָשָׂר	שְׁתֵּים עָשָׂרָה
		שְׁנֵי עָשָׂר	שְׁתֵּי עָשָׂרָה
יג	13	שְׁלֹשָׁה עָשָׂר	שְׁלֹשׁ עָשָׂרָה
יד	14	אַרְבָּעָה עָשָׂר	אַרְבַּע עָשָׂרָה
טו	15	חֲמִשָּׁה עָשָׂר	חֲמֵשׁ עָשָׂרָה
טז	16	שֵׁשׁ עָשָׂר	שֵׁשׁ עָשָׂרָה
יז	17	שִׁבְעָה עָשָׂר	שִׁבַּע עָשָׂרָה
יח	18	שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂר	שְׁמֹנֶה עָשָׂרָה
יט	19	תְּשַׁע עָשָׂר	תְּשַׁע עָשָׂרָה

In 20 to 99 the tens are the same for masculine and feminine, but the units are as from 3 to 9.

In compound numbers over 20 the units and tens are connected by ׀, the units either preceding or following.

300 to 900 are expressed by מאות with the construct of the feminine unit preceding.

3000 to 10,000 are expressed by אֲלָפִים with the construct of the masculine unit preceding.

כ 20	עֶשְׂרִים	נ 50	חֲמִשִּׁים	פ 80	שְׁמָנִים
ל 30	שְׁלֹשִׁים	ס 60	שִׁשִּׁים	צ 90	תְּשַׁעִּים
מ 40	אַרְבָּעִים	ע 70	שִׁבְעִים		

שְׁלֹשׁ ש 300, מֵאֲתַיִם ר 200, מֵאֲתָה est. מֵאָה ק 100
 שְׁלֹשֶׁת אֲלָפִים 3000, אֲלָפִים 2000, אֶלֶף 1000, מֵאוֹת
 רְבוּתִים 20,000, רֶבְבָה 10,000.

ORDINALS

88. The ordinals from 1 to 10 only have special forms. For those over 10, and even under, the cardinals are used.

	MASCULINE	FEMININE
1st	רִאשׁוֹן	רִאשׁוֹנָה
2d	שֵׁנִי	שֵׁנִית
3d	שְׁלִישִׁי	שְׁלִישִׁית
4th	רְבִיעִי	רְבִיעִית
5th	חֲמִישִׁי	חֲמִישִׁית
6th	שִׁשִּׁי	שִׁשִּׁית
7th	שְׁבִיעִי	שְׁבִיעִית
8th	שְׁמִינִי	שְׁמִינִית
9th	תְּשִׁיעִי	תְּשִׁיעִית
10th	עֲשִׂירִי	עֲשִׂירִית



PARADIGMS
OF THE
VERBS

I. SIMPLE VERB

הָחָלַל *he killed*

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT	הָחָלַל	נִחְלַל	הָחָלַל	הָחָלַל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל
sg. 3 m.	הָחָלַל	נִחְלַל	הָחָלַל	הָחָלַל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל
3 f.	הָחָלַלָּהּ	נִחְלַלָּהּ	הָחָלַלָּהּ	הָחָלַלָּהּ	הִחְלִילָּהּ	הִחְלִילָּהּ	הִחְלִילָּהּ
2 m.	הָחָלַלְתָּ	נִחְלַלְתָּ	הָחָלַלְתָּ	הָחָלַלְתָּ	הִחְלִילְתָּ	הִחְלִילְתָּ	הִחְלִילְתָּ
2 f.	הָחָלַלְתְּ	נִחְלַלְתְּ	הָחָלַלְתְּ	הָחָלַלְתְּ	הִחְלִילְתְּ	הִחְלִילְתְּ	הִחְלִילְתְּ
1	הָחָלַלְתִּי	נִחְלַלְתִּי	הָחָלַלְתִּי	הָחָלַלְתִּי	הִחְלִילְתִּי	הִחְלִילְתִּי	הִחְלִילְתִּי
pl. 3	הָחָלַלוּ	נִחְלְלוּ	הָחָלְלוּ	הָחָלְלוּ	הִחְלִילוּ	הִחְלִילוּ	הִחְלִילוּ
2 m.	הָחָלַלְתֶּם	נִחְלַלְתֶּם	הָחָלַלְתֶּם	הָחָלַלְתֶּם	הִחְלִילְתֶּם	הִחְלִילְתֶּם	הִחְלִילְתֶּם
2 f.	הָחָלַלְתֶּן	נִחְלַלְתֶּן	הָחָלַלְתֶּן	הָחָלַלְתֶּן	הִחְלִילְתֶּן	הִחְלִילְתֶּן	הִחְלִילְתֶּן
1	הָחָלַלְנוּ	נִחְלַלְנוּ	הָחָלַלְנוּ	הָחָלַלְנוּ	הִחְלִילְנוּ	הִחְלִילְנוּ	הִחְלִילְנוּ
INFINITIVE							
abs.	הָחָלַל	נִחְלַל	הָחָלַל	הָחָלַל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל
est.	הָחָלַל	הִחְלִיל	הָחָלַל	הָחָלַל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל
IMPERATIVE							
sg. m.	הָחָלַל	הִחְלִיל	הָחָלַל	הָחָלַל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל	הִחְלִיל
f.	הָחָלְלִי	הִחְלִילִי	הָחָלְלִי	הָחָלְלִי	הִחְלִילִי	הִחְלִילִי	הִחְלִילִי

[illegible]

II. GUTTURAL VERB

שָׁלַח *he sent*

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT	שָׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
sg. 3 m.							
3 f.	שָׁלְחָהּ	נִשְׁלַחָהּ	שָׁלְחָהּ	שָׁלְחָהּ	שָׁלְחָהּ	שָׁלְחָהּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחָהּ
2 m.	שָׁלַחְתָּ	נִשְׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	שָׁלַחְתָּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתָּ
2 f.	שָׁלַחְתְּ	נִשְׁלַחְתְּ	שָׁלַחְתְּ	שָׁלַחְתְּ	שָׁלַחְתְּ	שָׁלַחְתְּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתְּ
1	שָׁלַחְתִּי	נִשְׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	שָׁלַחְתִּי	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתִּי
pl. 3	שָׁלְחוּ	נִשְׁלְחוּ	שָׁלְחוּ	שָׁלְחוּ	שָׁלְחוּ	שָׁלְחוּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחוּ
2 m.	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	שָׁלַחְתֶּם	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּם
2 f.	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	נִשְׁלַחְתֶּן	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	שָׁלַחְתֶּן	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְתֶּן
1	שָׁלַחְנוּ	נִשְׁלַחְנוּ	שָׁלַחְנוּ	שָׁלַחְנוּ	שָׁלַחְנוּ	שָׁלַחְנוּ	הִשְׁתַּלַּחְנוּ
INFINITIVE							
est.	שָׁלַחַת	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַת	שָׁלַחַת	שָׁלַחַת	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַת	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַת	הִשְׁתַּלַּחַת
abs.	שָׁלִיחַ	נִשְׁלַיִחַ	שָׁלִיחַ	שָׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁלִיחַ	הִשְׁתַּלְיִחַ
IMPERATIVE							
sg. m.	שָׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	שָׁלַח	שָׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁלַח	הִשְׁתַּלַּח
f.	שָׁלְחִי	הִשְׁלְחִי	שָׁלְחִי	שָׁלְחִי	הִשְׁלְחִי	הִשְׁלְחִי	הִשְׁתַּלְּחִי

pl. m.	הִשְׁלַחוּ	הִשְׁלָחוּ	שִׁלְחוּ	הִשְׁלַחוּ	הִשְׁלַחוּ
f.	הִשְׁלַחְנָה	הִשְׁלַחְנָה	שִׁלְחָנָה	הִשְׁלַחְנָה	הִשְׁלַחְנָה
IMPERFECT					
sg. 3 m.	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח	יִשְׁלַח
3 f.	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה
2 m.	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַח	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה
2 f.	תִּשְׁלַחְי	תִּשְׁלַחְי	תִּשְׁלַחְי	תִּשְׁלַחְי	תִּשְׁלַחְי
1	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁלַח	אֶשְׁלַחְנָה
pl. 3 m.	יִשְׁלַחוּ	יִשְׁלַחוּ	יִשְׁלַחוּ	יִשְׁלַחוּ	יִשְׁלַחוּ
3 f.	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה
2 m.	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלַחוּ	תִּשְׁלַחוּ
2 f.	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה	תִּשְׁלַחְנָה
1	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח	נִשְׁלַח
PARTICIPLE					
	שֹׁלֵחַ	נִשְׁלָח	מִשְׁלַח	מִשְׁלָח	מִשְׁלָח
	שֹׁלֵחַ	נִשְׁלָח	מִשְׁלַח	מִשְׁלָח	מִשְׁלָח
	שֹׁלֵחַ	נִשְׁלָח	מִשְׁלַח	מִשְׁלָח	מִשְׁלָח

(pass.)

III. ע GUTTURAL VERB

הָשַׁחַט *he killed.* הָבֵר *he adored; piel, he blessed*

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT					
sg. 3 m.	הָשַׁחַט	נִשְׁחַט	הָבֵר	הָבֵר	הִתְבָּרַךְ
3 f.	הָשַׁחְתָּה	נִשְׁחַתְּהָ	הָבֵרְהָ	הָבֵרְהָ	הִתְבָּרַכְתָּה
2 m.	הָשַׁחְתָּ	נִשְׁחַתְּ	הָבֵרְךָ	הָבֵרְךָ	הִתְבָּרַכְתָּ
2 f.	הָשַׁחְתְּ	נִשְׁחַתְּ	הָבֵרְכִי	הָבֵרְכִי	הִתְבָּרַכְתִּי
1	הָשַׁחְתִּי	נִשְׁחַתֵּי	הָבֵרְכִי	הָבֵרְכִי	הִתְבָּרַכְתִּי
pl. 3	הָשַׁחְתּוּ	נִשְׁחַתּוּ	הָבֵרוּ	הָבֵרוּ	הִתְבָּרְכוּ
2 m.	הָשַׁחְתֶּם	נִשְׁחַתֶּם	הָבֵרְתֶּם	הָבֵרְתֶּם	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּם
2 f.	הָשַׁחְתֶּן	נִשְׁחַתֶּן	הָבֵרְתֶּן	הָבֵרְתֶּן	הִתְבָּרַכְתֶּן
3	הָשַׁחְטוּ	נִשְׁחַטּוּ	הָבֵרוּ	הָבֵרוּ	הִתְבָּרְכוּ
INFINITIVE					
cst.	הָשַׁחַט	הִשְׁחַט	הָבֵר	הָבֵר	הִתְבָּרַךְ
abs.	הָשַׁחֵט	נִשְׁחַחֵט	הָבֵרֵךְ	הָבֵרֵךְ	הִתְבָּרְכֵךְ
IMPERATIVE					
sg. m.	הָשַׁחַט	הִשְׁחַט	הָבֵר	הָבֵר	הִתְבָּרַךְ
f.	הָשַׁחְטִי	נִשְׁחַחְטִי	הָבֵרִי	הָבֵרִי	הִתְבָּרְכִי

pl. m.	שָׁחֲטוּ	הִשְׁחֲטוּ	שָׁחֲכוּ	הִשְׁחָכּוּ
f.	שָׁחֲטָה	הִשְׁחָטָה	שָׁחָכָה	הִשְׁחָכָה
IMPERFECT				
sg. 3 m.	יִשְׁחָט	יִשְׁחָט	יִכָּרֵךְ	יִחָכֵרֵךְ
3 f.	תִּשְׁחָט	תִּשְׁחָט	תִּכָּרֵךְ	תִּחָכֵרֵךְ
2 m.	תִּשְׁחָט	תִּשְׁחָט	תִּכָּרֵכִי	תִּחָכֵרֵכִי
2 f.	תִּשְׁחָטִי	תִּשְׁחָטִי	תִּכָּרְכִי	תִּחָכֵרְכִי
1	אֶשְׁחָט	אֶשְׁחָט	אֶכָּרֵךְ	אֶחָכֵרֵךְ
pl. 3 m.	יִשְׁחָטוּ	יִשְׁחָטוּ	יִכָּרְכוּ	יִחָכֵרוּ
3 f.	תִּשְׁחָטְנָה	תִּשְׁחָטְנָה	תִּכָּרְכְנָה	תִּחָכֵרְכְנָה
2 m.	תִּשְׁחָטוּ	תִּשְׁחָטוּ	תִּכָּרְכוּ	תִּחָכֵרוּ
2 f.	תִּשְׁחָטְנָה	תִּשְׁחָטְנָה	תִּכָּרְכְנָה	תִּחָכֵרְכְנָה
1	נִשְׁחָט	נִשְׁחָט	נִכָּרֵךְ	נִחָכֵרֵךְ
PARTICIPLE				
	שֹׁחֵט	שֹׁחֵט	מִכָּרֵךְ	מִחָכֵרֵךְ
	שֹׁחֵט (pass.)			

IV. D GUTTURAL VERB

הָעָמַד he stood

PERFECT	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL
sg. 3 m.	עָמַד	עָמַד	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד
3 f.	עָמְדָה	הָעָמְדָה	הָעָמְדָה	הָעָמְדָה
2 m.	עָמַדְתָּ	הָעָמַדְתָּ	הָעָמַדְתָּ	הָעָמַדְתָּ
2 f.	עָמַדְתְּ	הָעָמַדְתְּ	הָעָמַדְתְּ	הָעָמַדְתְּ
1	עָמַדְתִּי	הָעָמַדְתִּי	הָעָמַדְתִּי	הָעָמַדְתִּי
pl. 3	עָמְדוּ	הָעָמְדוּ	הָעָמְדוּ	הָעָמְדוּ
2 m.	עָמַדְתֶּם	הָעָמַדְתֶּם	הָעָמַדְתֶּם	הָעָמַדְתֶּם
2 f.	עָמַדְתֶּן	הָעָמַדְתֶּן	הָעָמַדְתֶּן	הָעָמַדְתֶּן
1	עָמַדְנוּ	הָעָמַדְנוּ	הָעָמַדְנוּ	הָעָמַדְנוּ
INFINITIVE				
cst.	עָמַד	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד
abs.	עָמוּד	הָעָמוּד	הָעָמוּד	הָעָמוּד
IMPERATIVE				
sg. m.	עָמַד	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד	הָעָמַד
f.	עָמְדִי	הָעָמְדִי	הָעָמְדִי	הָעָמְדִי

עָמַד עָמְדִי
חָזַק חָזְקִי

pl. m.	עָמְרוּ	חִזְקוּ	הָעָמְרוּ	הָעֲמִירָה	יָעֲמִיר	יָעֲמִיר
f.	עָמְדָה	חִזְקָה	הָעָמְדָה	הָעֲמִירָה	יָעֲמִיר	יָעֲמִיר
IMPERFECT						
sg. 3 m.	יָעֲמִיר	יִחְזֹק	יָעֲמִיר	יָעֲמִיר	יָעֲמִיר	יָעֲמִיר
3 f.	תָּעֲמִיר	תִּחְזֹק	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר
2 m.	תָּעֲמִיר	תִּחְזֹק	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר
2 f.	תָּעֲמִיר	תִּחְזֹק	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר	תָּעֲמִיר
1	אָעֲמִיר	אֶחְזֹק	אָעֲמִיר	אָעֲמִיר	אָעֲמִיר	אָעֲמִיר
pl. 3 m.	יָעֲמִירוּ	יִחְזְקוּ	יָעֲמִירוּ	יָעֲמִירוּ	יָעֲמִירוּ	יָעֲמִירוּ
3 f.	תָּעֲמִירָה	תִּחְזְקָה	תָּעֲמִירָה	תָּעֲמִירָה	תָּעֲמִירָה	תָּעֲמִירָה
2 m.	תָּעֲמִירוּ	תִּחְזְקוּ	תָּעֲמִירוּ	תָּעֲמִירוּ	תָּעֲמִירוּ	תָּעֲמִירוּ
2 f.	תָּעֲמִירָה	תִּחְזְקָה	תָּעֲמִירָה	תָּעֲמִירָה	תָּעֲמִירָה	תָּעֲמִירָה
1	נָעֲמִיר	נִחְזֹק	נָעֲמִיר	נָעֲמִיר	נָעֲמִיר	נָעֲמִיר
PARTICIPLE						
	עָמֵד		עָמֵד	עָמֵד	עָמֵד	עָמֵד
	עָמֹד (pass.)		עָמֹד	עָמֹד	עָמֹד	עָמֹד

pl. m.	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ
f.	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ
IMPERFECT					
sg. 3 m.	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר
3 f.	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר
2 m.	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר
2 f.	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר
1	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר
pl. 3 m.	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ
3 f.	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ
2 m.	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ
2 f.	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ
1	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ	יִשְׁמְרוּ
PARTICIPLE					
	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר
	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר	יִשְׁמֹר

(pass.)

VI. לָהּ VERBS

he revealed

	KAL	NIPHAL	PIEL	PUAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL	HITHPAEL
PERFECT	גָּלָהּ	גִּלָּהּ	גָּלָהּ	גָּלָהּ	הִגְלָהּ	הִגְלָהּ	הִתְגַּלָּהּ
sg. 3 m.							
3 f.	גָּלְתָהּ	גִּלְתָהּ	גָּלְתָהּ	גָּלְתָהּ	הִגְלְתָהּ	הִגְלְתָהּ	הִתְגַּלְתָהּ
2 m.	גָּלִיתְ	גִּלִּיתְ	גָּלִיתְ	גָּלִיתְ	הִגְלִיתְ	הִגְלִיתְ	הִתְגַּלִּיתְ
2 f.	גָּלִיתְ	גִּלִּיתְ	גָּלִיתְ	גָּלִיתְ	הִגְלִיתְ	הִגְלִיתְ	הִתְגַּלִּיתְ
1	גָּלִיתִי	גִּלִּיתִי	גָּלִיתִי	גָּלִיתִי	הִגְלִיתִי	הִגְלִיתִי	הִתְגַּלִּיתִי
pl. 3	גָּלוּ	גִּלוּ	גָּלוּ	גָּלוּ	הִגְלוּ	הִגְלוּ	הִתְגַּלוּ
2 m.	גָּלִיתֶם	גִּלִּיתֶם	גָּלִיתֶם	גָּלִיתֶם	הִגְלִיתֶם	הִגְלִיתֶם	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶם
2 f.	גָּלִיתֶן	גִּלִּיתֶן	גָּלִיתֶן	גָּלִיתֶן	הִגְלִיתֶן	הִגְלִיתֶן	הִתְגַּלִּיתֶן
1	גָּלִינוּ	גִּלִּינוּ	גָּלִינוּ	גָּלִינוּ	הִגְלִינוּ	הִגְלִינוּ	הִתְגַּלִּינוּ
INFINITIVE	גָּלוֹת	הִגְלוֹת	גָּלוֹת	גָּלוֹת	הִגְלוֹת	הִגְלוֹת	הִתְגַּלוֹת
est.							
abs.	גָּלוּהָ	גִּלְלוּהָ	גָּלוּהָ	גָּלוּהָ	הִגְלוּהָ	הִגְלוּהָ	הִתְגַּלוּהָ
IMPERATIVE	גָּלוּהָ	הִגְלוּהָ	גָּלוּהָ	גָּלוּהָ	הִגְלוּהָ	הִגְלוּהָ	הִתְגַּלוּהָ
sg. m.							
f.	גָּלִי	הִגְלִי	גָּלִי	גָּלִי	הִגְלִי	הִגְלִי	הִתְגַּלִּי

VII. פִּנִּי VERBS

הִגִּישׁ he approached

	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL
PERFECT				
sg. 3 m.	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּישׁ
3 f.	הִגִּישָׁה	הִגִּישָׁה	הִגִּישָׁה	הִגִּישָׁה
2 m.	הִגִּישְׁתָּ	הִגִּישְׁתָּ	הִגִּישְׁתָּ	הִגִּישְׁתָּ
2 f.	הִגִּישְׁתְּ	הִגִּישְׁתְּ	הִגִּישְׁתְּ	הִגִּישְׁתְּ
1	הִגִּישְׁתִּי	הִגִּישְׁתִּי	הִגִּישְׁתִּי	הִגִּישְׁתִּי
pl. 3	הִגִּישׁוּ	הִגִּישׁוּ	הִגִּישׁוּ	הִגִּישׁוּ
2 m.	הִגִּישְׁתֶּם	הִגִּישְׁתֶּם	הִגִּישְׁתֶּם	הִגִּישְׁתֶּם
2 f.	הִגִּישְׁתֶּן	הִגִּישְׁתֶּן	הִגִּישְׁתֶּן	הִגִּישְׁתֶּן
1	הִגִּישְׁנוּ	הִגִּישְׁנוּ	הִגִּישְׁנוּ	הִגִּישְׁנוּ
INFINITIVE				
cst.	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּיגַשׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּישׁ
abs.	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּיגַשׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּישׁ
IMPERATIVE				
sg. m.	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּיגַשׁ	הִגִּישׁ	הִגִּישׁ
f.	הִגִּישִׁי	הִגִּיגִשִׁי	הִגִּישִׁי	הִגִּישִׁי

[illegible]

VIII. עֵ VERBS

he turned

	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL	POEL	POAL
PERFECT	עָבַד	נָעַבַד	הָעִבַּד	הוּעִבַּד	סִבַּב	סִבַּב
sg. 3 m.						
3 f.	עָבְדָה	נָעַבְדָה	הָעִבְדָה	הוּעִבְדָה	סִבַּבָה	סִבַּבָה
2 m.	עָבַדְתָּ	נָעַבַדְתָּ	הָעִבַדְתָּ	הוּעִבַדְתָּ	סִבַּבְתָּ	סִבַּבְתָּ
2 f.	עָבַדְתְּ	נָעַבַדְתְּ	הָעִבַדְתְּ	הוּעִבַדְתְּ	סִבַּבְתְּ	סִבַּבְתְּ
1	עָבַדְתִּי	נָעַבַדְתִּי	הָעִבַדְתִּי	הוּעִבַדְתִּי	סִבַּבְתִּי	סִבַּבְתִּי
pl. 3	עָבְדוּ	נָעַבְדוּ	הָעִבְדוּ	הוּעִבְדוּ	סִבַּבּוּ	סִבַּבּוּ
2 m.	עָבַדְתֶּם	נָעַבַדְתֶּם	הָעִבַדְתֶּם	הוּעִבַדְתֶּם	סִבַּבְתֶּם	סִבַּבְתֶּם
2 f.	עָבַדְתֶּן	נָעַבַדְתֶּן	הָעִבַדְתֶּן	הוּעִבַדְתֶּן	סִבַּבְתֶּן	סִבַּבְתֶּן
1	עָבַדְתִּי	נָעַבַדְתִּי	הָעִבַדְתִּי	הוּעִבַדְתִּי	סִבַּבְתִּי	סִבַּבְתִּי
INFINITIVE	עָבַד	הָעִבַד	הָעִבַד	הוּעִבַד	סִבַּב	סִבַּב
Qst.						
abs.	עָבֹד	הָעֹבֵד	הָעֹבֵד	הוּעֹבֵד	סִבֵּב	סִבֵּב
IMPERATIVE	עֲבֹד	הָעֲבֹד	הָעֲבֹד	הוּעֲבֹד	סִבֵּב	סִבֵּב
sg. m.						
f.	עֲבֹרִי	הָעֲבֹרִי	הָעֲבֹרִי	הוּעֲבֹרִי	סִבֵּבִי	סִבֵּבִי

pl. m.	סָבוּ	הִפְּסוּ	הִפְּסוּ	הִפְּסוּ	מִסְבִּי
f.	סָבָה	הִפְּסָה	הִפְּסָה	הִפְּסָה	מִסְבָּה
IMPERFECT					
sg. 3 m.	יִסְבֵּי	יִסְבֵּי	יִסְבֵּי	יִסְבֵּי	יִסְבֵּי
3 f.	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי
2 m.	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי
2 f.	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי	תִּסְבֵּי
1	אִסְבֵּי	אִסְבֵּי	אִסְבֵּי	אִסְבֵּי	אִסְבֵּי
pl. 3 m.	יִסְבּוּ	יִסְבּוּ	יִסְבּוּ	יִסְבּוּ	יִסְבּוּ
3 f.	תִּסְבְּנָה	תִּסְבְּנָה	תִּסְבְּנָה	תִּסְבְּנָה	תִּסְבְּנָה
2 m.	תִּסְבּוּ	תִּסְבּוּ	תִּסְבּוּ	תִּסְבּוּ	תִּסְבּוּ
2 f.	תִּסְבְּנָה	תִּסְבְּנָה	תִּסְבְּנָה	תִּסְבְּנָה	תִּסְבְּנָה
1	נִסְבֵּי	נִסְבֵּי	נִסְבֵּי	נִסְבֵּי	נִסְבֵּי
with consec. ך					
	וַיִּסְבֵּי	וַיִּסְבֵּי	וַיִּסְבֵּי	וַיִּסְבֵּי	וַיִּסְבֵּי
PARTICIPLE					
	סֹבֵב	נֹסֵב	מֹסֵב	מֹסֵב	מֹסֵב
	סֹבֵבָה	נֹסֵבָה	מֹסֵבָה	מֹסֵבָה	מֹסֵבָה
	(pass.)				

IX. עָ AND עֵ VERBS

to arise
קָם

	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHAL	HOPHAL	POLEL	KAL
PERFECT						
sg. 3 m.	קָם	קָמוּ	הִקָּם	הִקָּמוּ	קָמוּ	קָם
3 f.	קָמָה	קָמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ
2 m.	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ
2 f.	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ
1	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ
pl. 3	קָמוּ	קָמוּ	הִקָּמוּ	הִקָּמוּ	קָמוּ	קָמוּ
2 m.	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ
2 f.	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ
1	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	הִקָּמָהּ	קָמָהּ	קָמָהּ
INFINITIVE						
abs.	קָם		הִקָּם			קָם
est.	קָם	הִקָּם	הִקָּם			קָם
IMPERATIVE						
sg. m.	קָם	הִקָּם	הִקָּם			קָם
f.	קָמִי	הִקָּמִי	הִקָּמִי			קָמִי

to understand
בִּין

הִתְבַּיֵּן, POLAL, קָם; HITHPOLEL, בִּין

	KAL	POLEL
PERFECT		
sg. 3 m.	בִּין	בִּין
3 f.	בִּינָה	בִּינָהּ
2 m.	בִּינָהּ	בִּינָהּ
2 f.	בִּינָהּ	בִּינָהּ
1	בִּינָהּ	בִּינָהּ
pl. 3	בִּינוּ	בִּינוּ
2 m.	בִּינָהּ	בִּינָהּ
2 f.	בִּינָהּ	בִּינָהּ
1	בִּינָהּ	בִּינָהּ
INFINITIVE		
abs.	בִּין	בִּין
est.	בִּין	בִּין
IMPERATIVE		
sg. m.	בִּין	בִּין
f.	בִּינִי	בִּינִי

pl. m.	קָיוּמוֹ	הַקָּיוּמוֹ	הַקְּיוּמוֹ	קְיוּמוֹ	קְיוּמוֹ	קְיוּמוֹ
f.	קָיוְמָהּ	הַקָּיוְמָהּ	הַקְּיוְמָהּ	קְיוְמָהּ	קְיוְמָהּ	קְיוְמָהּ
IMPERFECT						
sg. 3 m.	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה
3 f.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה
2 m.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה
2 f.	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה	תִּקְוֶה
1	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה
pl. 3 m.	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ	יִקְוֶוּ
3 f.	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּקְוֶינָה	תִּקְוֶינָה
2 m.	תִּקְוֶימוֹ	תִּקְוֶימוֹ	תִּקְוֶימוֹ	תִּקְוֶימוֹ	תִּקְוֶימוֹ	תִּקְוֶימוֹ
2 f.	תִּקְוֶימָהּ	תִּקְוֶימָהּ	תִּקְוֶימָהּ	תִּקְוֶימָהּ	תִּקְוֶימָהּ	תִּקְוֶימָהּ
1	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה	אֶקְוֶה
with consec. 7	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה	יִקְוֶה
PARTICIPLE	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה
	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה	קֹוֶה

X. פִּי VERBS

Pure

פִּי

יָטַב *he was good*

יָשָׁב *he dwelt*

	KAL	HIPHIL	KAL	NIPHAL	HIPHIL	HOPHAL
PERFECT						
sg. 3 m.	יָטַב	הֵיטִיב	יָשָׁב	נִשְׁבַּח	הֵיטִיב	הוֹשִׁיב
3 f.	יָטַבָּה	הֵיטִיבָּה	יָשָׁבָה	נִשְׁבַּחָה	הֵיטִיבָּה	הוֹשִׁיבָה
2 m.	יָטַבְתָּ	הֵיטִיבְתָּ	יָשָׁבְתָּ	נִשְׁבַּחְתָּ	הֵיטִיבְתָּ	הוֹשִׁיבְתָּ
2 f.	יָטַבְתְּ	הֵיטִיבְתְּ	יָשָׁבְתְּ	נִשְׁבַּחְתְּ	הֵיטִיבְתְּ	הוֹשִׁיבְתְּ
1	יָטַבְתִּי	הֵיטִיבְתִּי	יָשָׁבְתִּי	נִשְׁבַּחְתִּי	הֵיטִיבְתִּי	הוֹשִׁיבְתִּי
pl. 3	יָטַבוּ	הֵיטִיבוּ	יָשָׁבוּ	נִשְׁבַּחוּ	הֵיטִיבוּ	הוֹשִׁיבוּ
2 m.	יָטַבְתָּם	הֵיטִיבְתָּם	יָשָׁבְתָם	נִשְׁבַּחְתָּם	הֵיטִיבְתָּם	הוֹשִׁיבְתָּם
2 f.	יָטַבְתֶּן	הֵיטִיבְתֶּן	יָשָׁבְתֶן	נִשְׁבַּחְתֶּן	הֵיטִיבְתֶּן	הוֹשִׁיבְתֶּן
1	יָטַבְנוּ	הֵיטִיבְנוּ	יָשָׁבְנוּ	נִשְׁבַּחְנוּ	הֵיטִיבְנוּ	הוֹשִׁיבְנוּ
INFINITIVE						
est.	יֵטֵב	הֵיטִיב	יָשֹׁב	נִשְׁבַּח	הֵיטִיב	הוֹשִׁיב
abs.	יֵטֵב	הֵיטֵב	יָשׁוּב		הוֹשִׁיב	
IMPERATIVE						
sg. m.	יֵטֵב	הֵיטֵב	יָשׁוּב	נִשְׁבַּח	הוֹשִׁיב	
f.	יֵטֵבִי	הֵיטֵבִי	יָשׁוּבִי	נִשְׁבַּחִי	הוֹשִׁיבִי	

pl. m.	יָטְבוּ	הִיטְבוּ	שָׁבוּ	הִנָּשְׁבוּ	הוֹשִׁיבוּ	
f.	יִטְבְּנָה	הִיטְבְּנָה	שָׁבְנָה	הִנָּשְׁבְנָה	הוֹשִׁיבְנָה	
IMPERFECT						
sg. 3 m.	יִטְבֵּב	יִיטִיב	יֵשֵׁב	יִנָּשֵׁב	יִוָּשֵׁב	יֵשֵׁב
3 f.	תִּיטְבֵּב	תִּיטִיב	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּנָּשֵׁב	תִּוָּשֵׁב	תֵּשֵׁב
2 m.	תִּיטְבֵּב	תִּיטִיב	תֵּשֵׁב	תִּנָּשֵׁב	תִּוָּשֵׁב	תֵּשֵׁב
2 f.	תִּיטְבֵּבִי	תִּיטִיבִי	תֵּשֵׁבִי	תִּנָּשֵׁבִי	תִּוָּשֵׁבִי	תֵּשֵׁבִי
1	אֵיטְבֵּב	אֵיטִיב	אֵשֵׁב	אֵנָשֵׁב	אֵוָשֵׁב	אֵשֵׁב
pl. 3 m.	יִיטְבוּ	יִיטְבוּ	יֵשְׁבוּ	יִנָּשְׁבוּ	יִוָּשְׁבוּ	יֵשְׁבוּ
3 f.	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תֵּשְׁבְּנָה	תִּנָּשְׁבְּנָה	תִּוָּשְׁבְּנָה	תֵּשְׁבְּנָה
2 m.	תִּיטְבוּ	תִּיטְבוּ	תֵּשְׁבוּ	תִּנָּשְׁבוּ	תִּוָּשְׁבוּ	תֵּשְׁבוּ
2 f.	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תִּיטְבְּנָה	תֵּשְׁבְּנָה	תִּנָּשְׁבְּנָה	תִּוָּשְׁבְּנָה	תֵּשְׁבְּנָה
1	נִיטְבֵּב	נִיטִיב	נֵשֵׁב	נִנָּשֵׁב	נִוָּשֵׁב	נֵשֵׁב
with consec. ׀	וַיִּטְבֵּב	וַיִּיטִב	וַיֵּשֵׁב	וַיִּנָּשֵׁב	וַיִּוָּשֵׁב	וַיֵּשֵׁב
PARTICIPLE	יֹטְבֵּב	מִיטִיב	יֹשֵׁב	נֹשֵׁב	מוֹשֵׁב	מוֹשֵׁב
	זָטוּב	(pass.)	יֹשׁוּב	(pass.)		

XI. SIMPLE VERB WITH SUFFIXES

SINGULAR SUFFIXES

PLURAL SUFFIXES

	1	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.	1	2 m.	2 f.	3 m.	3 f.
PERFECT										
sg. 3 m.	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתִּי קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּן
3 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּן	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּן
2 m.	קָטַלְתָּ	—	—	קָטַלְתָּ קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ	—	—	קָטַלְתָּ	קָטַלְתָּ
2 f.	קָטַלְתְּ	—	—	קָטַלְתְּ קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ	—	—	קָטַלְתְּ	קָטַלְתְּ
1	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי
pl. 3	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
2	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם	—	—	קָטַלְתֶּם	קָטַלְתֶּם
1	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	—	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי	קָטַלְתִּי

SYNOPSIS OF VERBS WITH WEAK RADICALS

KAL	לא	לה	פן	עע	עו	פן	פי	עו
pf.	מָצֵא	מָצְאָה	נָגַשׁ	סָב	קָם	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב	יָשַׁב
inf. abs.	מֵצֵאָה	מֵצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	סֹבֶה	קֹמֶה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה
	מֵצֵאָה	מֵצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	סֹבֶה	קֹמֶה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה
est.	מֵצֵאָה	מֵצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	סֹבֶה	קֹמֶה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה
impv.	מֵצֵאָה	מֵצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	סֹבֶה	קֹמֶה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה
impf.	יִמְצֵא	יִמְצְאָה	יִנְגֹּשׁ	יִסֹּב	יִקְוֹם	יִשְׁבֵּי	יִשְׁבֵּי	יִשְׁבֵּי
	יִמְצֵא	יִמְצְאָה	יִנְגֹּשׁ	יִסֹּב	יִקְוֹם	יִשְׁבֵּי	יִשְׁבֵּי	יִשְׁבֵּי
pcp. act.	מֵצֵאָה	מֵצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	סֹבֶה	קֹמֶה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה
	מֵצֵאָה	מֵצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	סֹבֶה	קֹמֶה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה
pass.	מֵצֵאָה	מֵצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	סֹבֶה	קֹמֶה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה	יֹשְׁבָה
NIPHAL	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	נִסֹּב	נִקְוֹם	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי
pf.	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	נִסֹּב	נִקְוֹם	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי
inf.	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	נִסֹּב	נִקְוֹם	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי
impf.	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	נִסֹּב	נִקְוֹם	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי
pcp.	נִמְצֵא	נִמְצְאָה	נִגְשָׁה	נִסֹּב	נִקְוֹם	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי	נִשְׁבֵּי

PIVL	pf.	מָצָא	נָלָה	נָשַׁע	סוּב	קוּמ	יָשַׁב
	inf.	מֵצֵא	נִלּוֹחַ	נִשְׁעַשׂ	סוֹכֵב	קוֹמֵם	יֹשֵׁב
	impf.	יִמְצֵא	יִנְלֹחַ	יִנְשַׁע	יִסּוּב	יִקּוּמ	יִיֻּשַׁב
	per.	מִמְצֵא	מִנְלֹחַ	מִנְשַׁע	מִסּוּב	מִקּוּמ	מִיֻּשַׁב
PIVAL	pf.	מָצָא	נָלָה	נָשַׁע	סוּב	קוּמ	יָשַׁב
	inf.	מֵצֵא	נִלּוֹחַ	נִשְׁעַשׂ	סוֹכֵב	קוֹמֵם	יֹשֵׁב
	impf.	יִמְצֵא	יִנְלֹחַ	יִנְשַׁע	יִסּוּב	יִקּוּמ	יִיֻּשַׁב
	per.	מִמְצֵא	מִנְלֹחַ	מִנְשַׁע	מִסּוּב	מִקּוּמ	מִיֻּשַׁב
HARUL	pf.	הִמְצֵא	הִנְלָה	הִנְשַׁע	הִסּב	הִקּוּם	הִיֻּשַׁב
	inf.	הִמְצֵאֵת	הִנְלִיחַ	הִנְשַׁעַת	הִסּוֹבֵחַ	הִקּוֹמֵחַ	הִיֻּשְׁבֵּחַ
	impf.	יִמְצֵא	יִנְלֹחַ	יִנְשַׁע	יִסּב	יִקּוּם	יִיֻּשַׁב
	per.	מִמְצֵא	מִנְלֹחַ	מִנְשַׁע	מִסּב	מִקּוּם	מִיֻּשַׁב
NORMAL	pf.	הִמְצֵא	הִנְלָה	הִנְשַׁע	הִסּב	הִקּוּם	הִיֻּשַׁב
	inf.	הִמְצֵא	הִנְלֹחַ	הִנְשַׁע	הִסּב	הִקּוּם	הִיֻּשַׁב
	impf.	יִמְצֵא	יִנְלֹחַ	יִנְשַׁע	יִסּב	יִקּוּם	יִיֻּשַׁב
	per.	מִמְצֵא	מִנְלֹחַ	מִנְשַׁע	מִסּב	מִקּוּם	מִיֻּשַׁב



SELECTIONS FOR READING

הַלְלוּיָהּ

הַלְלוּ אֶת־יְהוָה: כָּל־גּוֹיִם שִׁבְחוּהוּ כָּל־הָאֲמִים:
כִּי גָבַר עָלֵינוּ חַסְדּוֹ וְאַמַּת יְהוָה לְעוֹלָם הַלְלוּיָהּ:

מִשָּׁה אֶל הַסֵּנָה הַבְּעֵר

וּמִשָּׁה הָיָה רָעָה אֶת־צֹאן יִתְרוֹ חֲתָנוּ כֹּהֵן מִדְיָן
וַיִּנָּהֵג אֶת־הַצֹּאן אַחֲרֵי הַמִּדְבָּר וַיָּבֹא אֶל־הַר
3 הָאֱלֹהִים חֲרָבָה: וַיֵּרָא מִלֵּאדָּה יְהוָה אֵלָיו
בְּלַבַּת־אֵשׁ מִתּוֹךְ הַסֵּנָה וַיֵּרָא וַהֲנִיחָה הַסֵּנָה בְּעֵר
בָּאֵשׁ וַהֲסֵנָה אֵינָנו אָכָל: וַיֹּאמֶר מִשָּׁה אֶסְרֶה־נָּא
6 וְאֶרְאֶה אֶת־הַמֶּרְאֶה הַגָּדֹל הַזֶּה מִדּוּעַ לֹא־יִבְעֵר
הַסֵּנָה: וַיֵּרָא יְהוָה כִּי יָסַר לְרֹאשׁוֹת וַיִּקְרָא אֵלָיו
אֱלֹהִים מִתּוֹךְ הַסֵּנָה וַיֹּאמֶר מִשָּׁה מִשָּׁה וַיֹּאמֶר
9 הִנְנִי: וַיֹּאמֶר אֶל־תִּקְרַב הָלָם שֶׁל נִעְלִיף מֵעַל
רִגְלִיךָ כִּי הַמָּקוֹם אֲשֶׁר אַתָּה עוֹמֵד עָלָיו אֲדַמֶּת־
קֶדֶשׁ הוּא: וַיֹּאמֶר אֲנֹכִי אֱלֹהִי אֲבִיךָ אֱלֹהֵי
12 אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב וַיִּסְתֵּר מִשָּׁה
פָּנָיו כִּי יָרָא מִהַבִּיט אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים: וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה
רְאֵה רְאִיתִי אֶת־עֲנִי עַמִּי אֲשֶׁר בְּמִצְרָיִם וְאֶת־
15 צַעֲקָתָם שָׁמַעְתִּי מִפְּנֵי נִגְשָׁיו כִּי יָדַעְתִּי אֶת־

מִכְּאֲבוֹי: וְאָרַד לְהַצִּילוֹ מִיַּד מִצְרִים וּלְהַעֲלֹתוֹ
מִן הָאָרֶץ הַהִוא אֶל־אֶרֶץ טוֹבָה וְרַחֲבָה אֶל־אֶרֶץ
3 זֶבֶת חֶלֶב וְדָבָשׁ אֶל־מְקוֹם הַכִּנְעֲנִי וְהַחִתִּי וְהָאֱמֹרִי
וְהַפְּרִזִּי וְהַחִוִּי וְהַיְבוֹסִי: וַעֲתָה הִנֵּה צִעֲקַת בְּנֵי־
יִשְׂרָאֵל בָּאָה אֵלַי וְגַם רָאִיתִי אֶת־הַלֶּחֶץ אֲשֶׁר
6 מִצְרִים לֹחֲצִים אֹתָם: וַעֲתָה לָכֵה וְאַשְׁלַחְךָ
אֶל־פְּרָעֹה וְהוֹצֵא אֶת־עַמִּי בְנֵי־יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרָיִם:
וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־הָאֱלֹהִים מִי אֲנֹכִי כִּי אֵלֶךְ אֶל־
9 פְּרָעֹה וְכִי אוֹצִיא אֶת־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל מִמִּצְרָיִם:
וַיֹּאמֶר כִּי־אֶהְיֶה עִמָּךְ וְנֹדַלְךָ הָאוֹת כִּי אֲנֹכִי
שְׁלַחְתִּיךָ בְּהוֹצִיאֶךָ אֶת־הָעָם מִמִּצְרָיִם תַּעֲבֹדוּן
12 אֶת־הָאֱלֹהִים עַל הָהָר הַזֶּה: וַיֹּאמֶר מֹשֶׁה אֶל־
הָאֱלֹהִים הִנֵּה אֲנֹכִי בָּא אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל וְאָמַרְתִּי
לָהֶם אֱלֹהֵי אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם וְאָמְרוּ־לִי
15 מַה־שְּׁמוֹ מָה אָמַר אֱלֹהִים: וַיֹּאמֶר אֱלֹהִים אֶל־
מֹשֶׁה אֶהְיֶה אֲשֶׁר אֶהְיֶה וַיֹּאמֶר: כֹּה תֹאמַר לְבְנֵי
יִשְׂרָאֵל אֶהְיֶה שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם: וַיֹּאמֶר עוֹד אֱלֹהִים
18 אֶל־מֹשֶׁה כֹּה תֹאמַר אֶל־בְּנֵי יִשְׂרָאֵל יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי
אֲבוֹתֵיכֶם אֱלֹהֵי אַבְרָהָם אֱלֹהֵי יִצְחָק וְאֱלֹהֵי יַעֲקֹב
שְׁלַחְנִי אֵלֵיכֶם וְהִשְׁמִי לְעַלְמָם וְזֶה וְכִרִּי לְדֹר דָּר:

דוד ונגלים

ויאמר שאול אל־דוד לא תוכל ללכת אל־
 הפלשתי הנה להלחם עמו כִּי־נער אתה והוא
 איש מלחמה מנערי: ויאמר דוד אל־שאול רעה 3
 הנה עבדך לאביו בצאן ובא הארי ואת־הדוב
 ונשא שֶׁה מהעדר: ויצאתי אחרי והביתו
 והצלתי מפיו ויקם עלי ויהחנקתי בזנאו והביתו 6
 והמיתו: גם את־הארי גם־הדוב הבה עבדך
 והנה הפלשתי הערל הנה באתר מהם כי חרף
 מערכת אלהים חיים: ויאמר דוד יהנה אשר 9
 הצילני מיד הארי ומיד הדוב הוא יצילני מיד
 הפלשתי הנה ויאמר שאול אל־דוד לך ויהנה
 יהיה עמך: וילבש שאול את־דוד מדיו ונתן 12
 קובע נחשת על ראשו וילבש אתו שריון: ויחגר
 דוד את־חרבו מעל למדיו ויאל ללכת כי לא־נסה
 ויאמר דוד אל־שאול לא אוכל ללכת באלה כי 15
 לא נסיתי ויסרם דוד מעליו: ויקח מקלו בידו
 ויבחר־לו חמשה חלקי אבנים מן־הנחל וישם
 אתם בכלי הרעים אשר־לו ויבילקוט וקלעו בידו 18
 ויגש אל־הפלשתי: וילך הפלשתי הלא וקרר

אֶל־דָּוִד וְהָאִישׁ נָשָׂא הַצֵּנָה לִפְנָיו: וַיֵּבֶט הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי
 וַיֵּרָאָה אֶת־דָּוִד וַיִּבְגְּהוּ בִי־הָיָה נָעַר וְאִדְמָנִי עַם־יִפְהַ
 3 מִרְאָה: וַיֹּאמֶר הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי אֶל־דָּוִד הַכֹּלֵב אֲנֹכִי
 כִּי אַתָּה בָּא אֵלַי בַּמִּקְלֹת וַיִּקְלֵל הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי אֶת־
 דָּוִד בְּאַלְהָיו: וַיֹּאמֶר הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי אֶל־דָּוִד לָכֵה
 6 אֵלַי וְאַתָּנָה אֶת־בִּשְׂרָךְ לַעֲוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְבִהֶמֶת
 הַשָּׂדֶה: וַיֹּאמֶר דָּוִד אֶל־הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי אַתָּה בָּא אֵלַי
 בְּחֶרֶב וּבַחֲנִית וּבְכִידוֹן וְאֲנֹכִי בָּא אֵלֶיךָ בַּשֵּׁם
 9 יְהוָה צִבְאוֹת אֱלֹהֵי מִצְרַיִם יִשְׂרָאֵל אֲשֶׁר חֲרַפְתָּ:
 הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה יִסְגָּרְךָ יְהוָה בְּיָדִי וְהַבְתִּיךָ וְהַסֵּרְתִּי
 אֶת־רֹאשְׁךָ מֵעֲלֶיךָ וְנָתַתִּי פָגֶר מַחֲנֶה פְּלִשְׁתִּים
 12 הַיּוֹם הַזֶּה לַעֲוֹף הַשָּׁמַיִם וּלְחַיֵּית הָאָרֶץ וַיֵּדְעוּ
 כָּל־הָאָרֶץ כִּי יֵשׁ אֱלֹהִים לְיִשְׂרָאֵל: וַיֵּדְעוּ כָּל־
 הַקָּהָל הַזֶּה כִּי־לֹא בְּחֶרֶב וּבַחֲנִית יְהוֹשִׁיעַ יְהוָה
 15 כִּי לַיהוָה הַמִּלְחָמָה וְנָתַן אֶתְכֶם בְּיָדָנוּ: וְהָיָה
 בִּיָּקָם הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי וַיִּלָּךְ וַיִּקְרַב לִקְרַאת דָּוִד וַיִּמָּהַר
 דָּוִד וַיִּרָץ הַמַּעְרָבָה לִקְרַאת הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי: וַיִּשְׁלַח
 18 דָּוִד אֶת־יָדוֹ אֶל־הַפְּלִי וַיִּקַּח מִשָּׁם אֶבֶן וַיִּקְלַע
 וַיַּךְ אֶת־הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי אֶל־מִצְחוֹ וַתִּטָּבַע הָאֶבֶן בְּמִצְחוֹ
 וַיִּפֹּל עַל־פָּנָיו אֶרְצָה: וַיַּחֲזֹק דָּוִד מִן־הַפִּלְשֹׁתִי

בְּקָלַע וּבְאָבֵן וַיַּךְ אֶת־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּמָּתְהוּ וַחֲרַב אֵין
בְּיַד־דָּוִד׃ וַיִּרָץ דָּוִד וַיַּעֲמֵד אֶל־הַפְּלִשְׁתִּי וַיִּקַּח
אֶת־חֶרְבוֹ וַיִּשְׁלַפְּהָ מִתַּעֲרָה וַיִּמָּתְהוּ וַיִּכְרַת־בָּהָּ
אֶת־רֵאשׁוֹ וַיֵּרְאוּ הַפְּלִשְׁתִּים כִּי־מָת גִּבּוֹרָם וַיָּנָסוּ׃

אשרי הצדיק

אֲשֶׁרִי הָאִישׁ אֲשֶׁר לֹא הִלֵּךְ בַּעֲצַת רָשָׁעִים
וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמַד וּבִמְשָׁכ לֵצִים לֹא יָשָׁב׃
כִּי אִם בְּתוֹרַת יְהוָה חָפְצוֹ וּבְתוֹרָתוֹ יִהְיֶה יוֹמָם
וּלְיָלָה׃ וְהָיָה כַּעֵץ שָׁתוּל עַל־פִּלְגֵי מַיִם אֲשֶׁר
פִּרְיוֹ יִתֵּן בְּעֵתוֹ וְעָלָהּ לֹא־יִבּוֹל וְכָל אֲשֶׁר יַעֲשֶׂה
יִצְלִיחַ׃ לֹא־בֵן הָרָשָׁעִים כִּי אִם כַּמֵּץ אֲשֶׁר־תִּדְפְּנוּ
רוּחַ׃ עַל־כֵּן לֹא יִקְמוּ רָשָׁעִים בַּמִּשְׁפָּט וְחַטָּאִים
בַּעֲדַת צַדִּיקִים׃ כִּי־יִזְרַע יְהוָה דֶּרֶךְ צַדִּיקִים
וּדֶרֶךְ רָשָׁעִים תֵּאבֵד׃



WORD LISTS

HEBREW WORD LIST

א

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1. אב n. <i>father</i>; est. אבי, w. sfx. אבי, pl. אבות.</p> <p>2. אבר v. <i>perish</i>.</p> <p>3. אבן n. f. <i>stone</i>.</p> <p>4. אברהם <i>Abraham</i>.</p> <p>5. ארמה n. f. <i>ground</i>.</p> <p>6. אדמוני adj. <i>ruddy</i>.</p> <p>7. אות n. m. <i>sign</i>.</p> <p>8. אחר prep. <i>after</i>, n. 85.</p> <p>9. אין negative adv., n. 86.</p> <p>10. איש n. <i>man</i> (for אנש n. 60); pl. אנשים, rarely אישים; est. אנשי.</p> <p>11. אכל v. <i>eat</i>.</p> <p>12. אל adv. <i>not</i>, prohibitive or deprecativ w. impf.</p> <p>13. אל, אל- prep. <i>to, at, near</i>.</p> | <p>14. אלהים <i>God</i>.</p> <p>15. אם adv. and conj. <i>indeed, though, if</i>.</p> <p>16. אמה n. f. <i>people</i>.</p> <p>17. אמר v. <i>speak</i>, n. 57.</p> <p>18. אמרי <i>Amorite</i>.</p> <p>19. אמת n. f. <i>firmness, fidelity, truth</i>.</p> <p>20. ארי n. m. <i>lion</i>.</p> <p>21. ארץ n. f. <i>earth, land</i>; n. 39.</p> <p>22. אש n. f. <i>fire</i>.</p> <p>23. אשר n. m. only est. pl. <i>happiness, blessedness</i>.</p> <p>24. את, את- particle, n. 23; prep., n. 85.</p> |
|---|---|

ב

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>13. אל, אל- prep. <i>to, at, near</i>.</p> | <p>25. בהמה n. f. <i>beast</i>.</p> <p>26. בוא v. <i>go, come</i>.</p> |
|---|--|

27. בָּזָה v. *despise*.

28. בָּחַר v. *choose*.

29. בֵּן son; cst. בֶּן, בִּן;
w. sfx. בְּנִי, בְּנֵךְ,
pl. בָּנִים.

30. בָּעַר v. *burn, burn up*.

31. בָּשָׂר n. m. *body, flesh*.

ג

32. גָּבוֹר adj. *mighty*; n. *warrior, champion*.

33. גָּבַר v. *be strong*; hithp. *behave bravely, boast*.

34. גָּדֹל adj. *great*.

35. גּוֹי n. m. *people*.

36. גַּם conj. *also, even*.

ד

37. דְּבַשׁ n. m. *honey*.

38. דִּיב n. m. *bear*.

39. דָּוִד, דָּוִיד David.

40. דָּר n. m. *period, generation*.

41. דֶּרֶךְ n. m. *way*.

ה

42. הָגָה v. *meditate*.

43. הִיָּה v. *be, happen*.

44. הָלַךְ v. *go, walk*; n. 70, d.

45. הָלַל v. *piel, praise*.

46. הֵלֵם adv. *hither*.

47. הִנֵּה adv. *behold!* n. 86.

48. הָר n. m. *mountain*; n. 39.

ז

49. זֶה pron. *this*; n. 26; p. 22.

50. זָבַב v. *flow*.

51. זִכָּר n. m. *memorial*.

52. זָקָן n. m. *beard*.

ח

53. חָגַר v. *gird*.

54. חִיטִּי Hevite.

55. חָזַק v. *be strong*; hiph., *hold*.

56. חַטָּא n. m. *sinner*.

57. חַי adj. *alive*.

58. חַיָּה n. f. *animal*.

59. חַיִּים n. *life*.

60. חֶלֶב n. m. *milk*.

61. חֶלֶק adj. *smooth*.

62. חֲנִית n. f. *spear*.

63. חֶסֶד n. m. *kindness, mercy*.

64. חֶפֶץ n. m. *pleasure*.

65. חֶרֶב n. f. *sword*.

66. חֹרֵב *Horeb*.

67. חָרַף v. piel, *revile*.

68. חֲתִי *Hittite*.

ט

69. טָבַע v. *sink*.

70. טוֹב adj. *good*.

י

71. יָאֵל v. hiphil, *wish, strive*.

72. יְבוּסִי *Jebusite*.

73. יָד n. f. *hand, power*.

74. יָדַע v. *know*.

75. יָהּ *Yah*.

76. יְהוָה *Yahwe*; n. 55.

77. יוֹם n. m. *day*; pl. יָמִים.

יּוֹמָם adv., *by day*.

78. יָכַל v. hophal, *be able*.

79. יֶלְקוּט n. *wallet*.

80. יַעֲקֹב *Jacob*.

81. יָפָה adj. *beautiful*.

82. יָצָא v. *come, go forth*.

83. יִצְחָק *Isaac*.

84. יָרַד v. *go down*.

85. יִשְׂרָאֵל *Israel*.

86. יֵשׁ assertive adv.; n. 86.

87. יָשַׁב v. *sit, dwell*.

88. יָשַׁע v. hiphil, *save*.

89. יֶתְרוֹ *Jethro*.

כ

90. כִּי like, *as*.

91. כֹּה adv. *thus*.

92. כֹּהֵן n. priest.

93. כִּי conj. *that, for, because*.

94. כִּידוֹן n. javelin.

95. כָּל־, כָּל n. m. *the whole*.

96. כָּלֶב n. m. dog.

97. כֵּלִי n. m. vessel, instrument.

98. כֵּן adj. *right, true*; adv. *so*.

99. כְּנַעֲנִי Canaanite.

100. כָּרַת v. cut down, off.

ל

101. לֹא adv. *not*.

102. לֶבָה n. f. flame.

103. לָבַשׁ v. put on, clothe.

104. לָחֵם v. niphal, fight.

105. לָחֵץ v. oppress.

106. לַחֲץ n. m. oppression.

107. לַיְלָה n. m. night.

108. לִיץ v. scoff.

109. לָקַח v. take, n. 64, h.

מ

110. מָד n. m. garment, armor.

111. מִדְבָּר n. m. wilderness.

112. מַדּוּעַ adv. *why?*

113. מַדִּיָּן Madian.

114. מָהֵר v. piel, hasten.

115. מוֹת v. die.

116. מַחֲנֶה n. m. camp, army.

117. מַיִם n. m. water.

118. מַכְאוֹב n. m. pain, affliction.

119. מַלְאָךְ angel.

120. מִלְחָמָה n. f. battle.

121. מִן prep. *from, because of*.

122. מַעֲרָכָה n. f. battle line.

123. מִזַּן n. m. chaff, dust.

124. מִצָּח n. m. forehead.

125. מִצְרַיִם Egypt, Egyptians.

126. מְקוֹם n. m. *place*.
 127. מַקֵּל n. m. *staff*.
 128. מַרְאֵה n. m. *sight, appearance, countenance*.
 129. מִשָּׁב n. m. *seat*.
 130. מֹשֶׁה *Moses*.
 131. מִשְׁפָּט n. m. *judgment*.

נ

132. נָא particle, *now, I pray*.
 133. נָבַט v. hiphil, *look*.
 134. נָבַל v. *fail, wither*.
 135. נִגַּשׁ v. *approach, persecute*.
 136. נָדַף v. *drive about*.
 137. נָהַג v. *lead, drive*.
 138. נוֹם v. *flee*.
 139. נַחַל n. m. *brook*.
 140. נְחֹשֶׁת n. m. *bronze*.
 141. נָקָה v. hiphil, *strike, slay*.
 142. נָסָה v. piel, *try, attempt*.
 143. נְעוּרִים n. *boyhood, youth*.

144. נָעַל n. m. *shoe, sandal*.
 145. נֶעַר n. m. *boy, youth*.
 146. נָפַל v. *fall*.
 147. נָצַל v. hiphil, *rescue*.
 148. נָשָׂא v. *lift up, carry*.
 149. נָשַׁל v. *take off*.
 150. נָתַן v. *give, place*; n. 64, *g*.

ם

151. סָגַר v. *close*; piel, *deliver*.
 152. סוּר v. *turn aside, draw near*; hiphil, *take off*.
 153. סִנְהָה n. m. *thorn bush*.
 154. סָתַר v. *hide*.

ע

155. עָבַד v. *serve, worship*; hiphil, *enslave*.
 156. עֶבֶד n. m. *servant*.
 157. עֵדָה n. f. *assembly*.
 158. עֶדֶר n. m. *flock*.

159. עוֹד *adv. again, still, yet.*
160. עוֹלָם *n. m. eternity.*
161. עוֹף *n. m. fowl.*
162. עַל *prep. upon, against,*
n. 85.
163. עָלָה *v. go up.*
164. עֵלֶף *n. m. leaf.*
165. עֲלָם *see עוֹלָם.*
166. עַם *n. m. people; n. 39.*
167. עִם *prep. with.*
168. עָמַד *v. stand.*
169. עָנִי *n. m. affliction, misery.*
170. עֵץ *n. m. tree, wood.*
171. עֲצָה *n. f. advice, counsel.*
172. עָרַל *adj. uncircumcised,*
impious.
173. עָשָׂה *v. do, make.*
174. עֵת *n. f. time, season.*
175. עַתָּה *adv. now.*
- פ**
176. פֶּגֶר *n. m. corpse.*
177. פֶּה *n. m. mouth; cst. פִּי;*
w. sfz. פִּי, פִּיו.
178. פֶּלֶג *n. m. brook.*
179. פְּלִשְׁתִּי *Philistine.*
180. פָּנָה *n. m. pl. only, face.*
181. פֶּרֶזִי *Pherezite.*
182. פַּרְעֹה *Pharao.*
- צ**
183. צֹאן *n. f. flock.*
184. צָבָא *n. m. army.*
185. צַדִּיק *adj. just.*
186. צָלַח *v. prosper.*
187. צָנָה *n. f. shield.*
188. צִעָקָה *n. f. cry.*
- ק**
189. קָהָל *n. m. assembly.*
190. קוֹבַע *n. m. helmet.*
191. קוּם *v. rise.*
192. קָלַל *v. be light; piel,*
curse.

193. קָלַע v. *sling*.
 194. קָלַע n. m. *sling*.
 195. קָרָא v. *cry out, call, meet*.
 196. קָרַב v. *approach*.

ר

197. רָאָה v. *see*.
 198. רֹאשׁ n. m. *head*.
 199. רֶגֶל n. f. *foot*.
 200. רוּחַ n. f. *breath, spirit, wind*.
 201. רוּץ v. *run*.
 202. רָחַב adj. *wide, spacious*.
 203. רָעָה v. *feed, tend*.
 204. רָשָׁע adj. *wicked*.

ש

205. שָׁה n. m. *sheep*.
 206. שִׁים v. *place*.

ש

207. שָׁאוּל *Saul*.
 208. שָׁבַח v. *praise, propitiate*.
 209. שָׁלַח v. *send*.
 210. שָׁלַף v. *draw*.
 211. שָׁם adv. *there, thither*.
 212. שֵׁם n. m. *name*.
 213. שָׁמַיִם n. m. *heavens*.
 214. שָׁמַע v. *hear*.
 215. שְׁרִיזִין n. m. *breast-plate*.
 216. שָׁתַל v. *plant*.

ת

217. תָּוֶךְ n. *midst*.
 218. תּוֹרָה n. f. *law*.
 219. תַּעַר n. m. *sheath*.



ENGLISH WORD LIST

FOR EXERCISES

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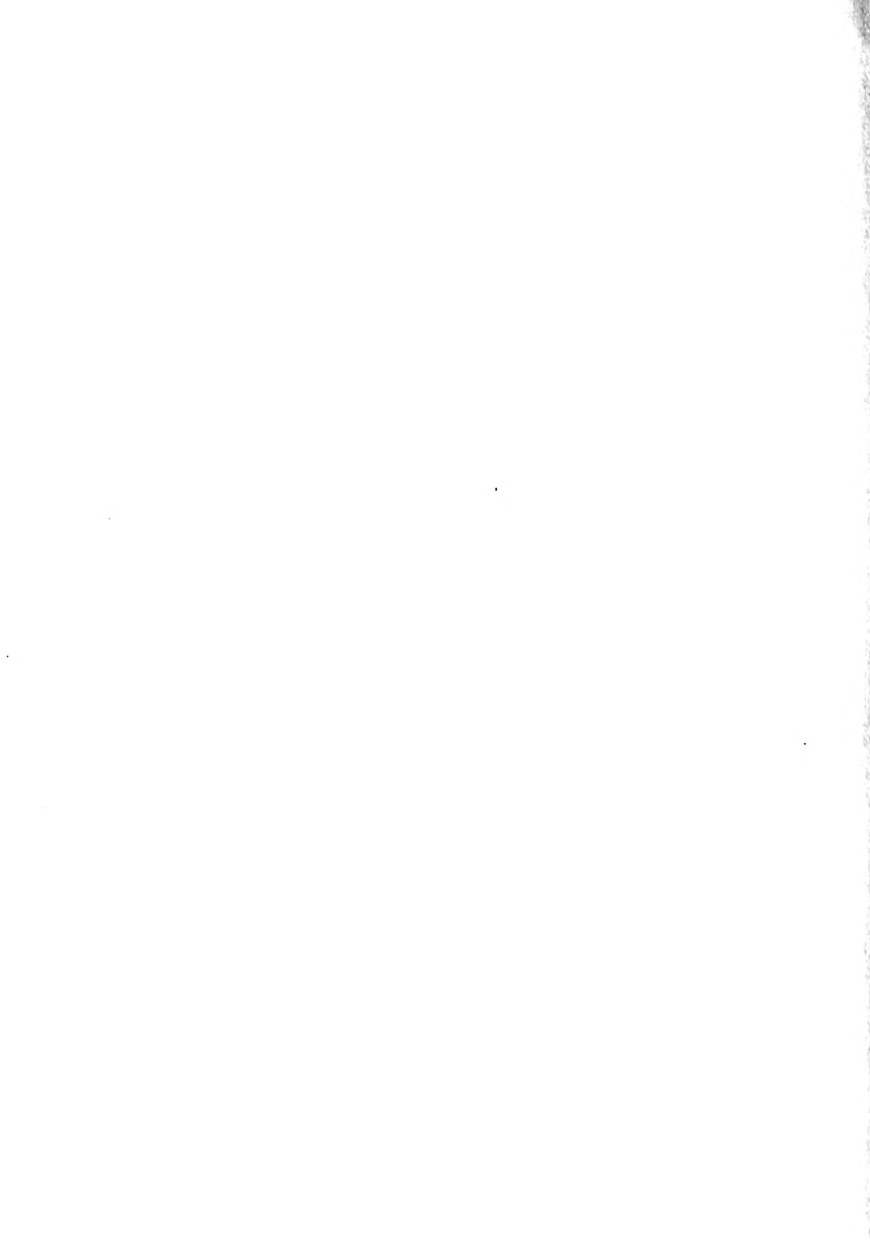
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